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Vol. LVIII. APRIL 1, 1915 No. 691

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
MR. WELLS AND RECONSTRUCTION. Ed- ward E. Hale	247
CASUAL COMMENT	250
By way of parenthesis.—"Shakespeare every day."—A get-rich-quick culture.—A follower in the footsteps of Clark Russell.—A famous political pamphlet.—New books for old.— An editor with an ideal.—The boundlessness of the field of authorship.—A new variety of the journalist's art.—A pleasing prospect in biography.	
COMMUNICATION	253
A Word of Explanation. Arthur E. Bostwick.	
FROM CANOE TO AEROPLANE IN AMERI- CAN TRAVEL. Percy F. Bicknell	254
THE ARCH-PRIEST OF GERMAN IMPERIAL- ISM. James W. Garner	256
BROWNING'S WOMEN. Clark S. Northup	258
HOW NAPOLEON ORGANIZED VICTORY. H. E. Bourne	259
Vachée's Napoleon at Work.—Foord's Na- poleon's Russian Campaign of 1812.—Fleisch- mann's An Unknown Son of Napoleon.— Montagu's Napoleon and His Adopted Son.— Whipple's The Story-life of Napoleon.— Wolsley's The Decline and Fall of Napoleon. —Griffiths's Life of Napoleon.	
A HALF-FORGOTTEN AMERICAN PRESI- DENT. W. H. Johnson	262
RECENT FICTION. William Morton Payne	263
NOTES ON NEW NOVELS	264
BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS	266
Miscellanies of a humanist.—Defects and possibilities of the modern city.—Taking stock of Nietzsche.—Mr. Chesterton on bar- barism.—Some new memorials of the Brown- ings.—An optimist in the Far East.—The play that won \$10,000.	
BRIEFER MENTION	269
NOTES	270
TOPICS IN APRIL PERIODICALS	272
LIST OF NEW BOOKS	272

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Modern Utopia." Sometimes he has presented not thought on this subject, but people thinking, as in "The New Macchiavelli" and other such novels. Of late he has published a good deal of particular consideration of the immediate future.

With Mr. Wells's past ideas of what war would be or his present ideas of how current circumstances may best be managed, we would not deal at the moment. As to the anticipations of the past, we need not suppose that they could have been exactly realized, for the present war occurs under circumstances very different from those which Mr. Wells postulated. As to his ideas about the present crisis, we may suppose that Mr. Wells has opportunities very different from ours, so that our criticism would not be illuminating. It may be interesting, however, to say a word upon what seem to be Mr. Wells's controlling ideas, as we see them, let us not say in all his books, but at least as they appear in one place or another, seeming to make on the whole rather a consistent system. Such main ideas have been before the public for a good while.

Implicit in much of Mr. Wells's thinking on this subject is the idea of a new temper, a new disposition, in mankind. We may not think this a very probable condition; in an earlier book, "In the Days of the Comet," the new disposition was the result of the Great Change caused by the nitrogenous gas diffused by the comet. After that people were different, and indeed as one read it seemed most natural that they should be different. In "The World Set Free" Mr. Wells relied on no such unlikely circumstance; simply the war brought about such horrible destruction that existence itself was hardly possible for multitudes, and the new order of things made "an appeal to elements in the nature of man that had hitherto been suppressed." "The World Set Free" is said to have exhausted the reviewers' stock of adjectives. It was pronounced daring, stimulating, apocalyptic, masterly, and so on, as well as timely. All this it doubtless was and much more, among other things very plausible. And in nothing was it more plausible than in the way in which the world was seen to acquiesce in the assumption of authority by those who set themselves the task of reconstruction. The conference governed by right of being able to govern; it obviated interference by allowing any out-

sider, who wanted to help, to do his share of the work. And, government being a chance to work for those who could work instead of a chance to draw pay for those who had a "pull," affairs went better than nowadays.

We may have our doubts as to such a plan; but even so, it appears that Mr. Wells is basing this part of his plan upon a really existing disposition. When a number of prominent men in any city get together nowadays to consider some immediate question, such as unemployment at home or want abroad, everyone feels that it is the proper thing, and they carry through their plan without anyone wanting to interfere with them, because there is an obvious thing to be done and they can obviously do it. Mr. Wells develops this idea, common enough in everyone's experience, upon a large scale.

With or without such a change in general disposition, the fundamental idea of Mr. Wells's reconstruction is usually a world-order based upon scientific coördination and coöperation. "Science," said the abdicating King of Italy, in the book, "is the new king of the world. . . . It is the mind of the race." As we see the process in "The World Set Free" the first tasks of the administration were, almost of necessity, scientific. Here was the population of the world in need of food and shelter. It was natural to go about relief in a scientific way; and if one begins scientifically why not go on? If it is best to have a world-planning committee, why not have city-planning committees? And if one is going to arrange the cities in the best possible way, why not the houses, and so on?

Of course in the United States we have a general feeling against such universal management. We are too near the frontiersman to be willing to do away with the all-around man, who can turn his mind to any problem, in favor of the specialist. But there is another objection suggested (in earlier works) by Mr. Wells himself,—namely, the fact that extreme specialization would have its disadvantages. In "When the Sleeper Wakes," a story of two hundred years ahead, we have two clearly distinguished classes, the workers and the players; in "The Time Machine" two hundred centuries or so ahead the division has become much more marked and we have two distinct species. That is Mr. Wells's view of what our haphazard specialization will result in. But in "The First Men in the Moon"

he shows us scientific system, and the result is worse. The Selenites were the definite result of systematic selection: those who had to do physical work were all hands or all whatever they had to work with. So it was with mental work: one man could remember, one could solve problems. The Grand Lunar, their king, was (characteristically) all brain. This specialization seemed painful to the visitor from the earth; though as Mr. Wells then remarked, it was really more humane to have people grow up into machines than to let them grow up into human beings and then make machines out of them. Still that last, of course, was only satire,—better have them not machines at all.

Another point about the scientific coöperation which makes such a figure in Mr. Wells's system is its efficiency. Now efficiency is rather under a cloud at present, and people who look ahead are inclined to desire not a more efficient civilization but a more spiritual civilization. Mr. Wells's civilization is spiritual in some senses; it is certainly not material or mechanical. In "A Modern Utopia" we have a civilization far less material than our own and far less bound by the ties of mechanical literalism. So also in the little picture at the end of "The World Set Free" of the life at the hospital; indeed, Mr. Wells is always full of ideas which in the simple sense of being not material, not bound by legalism, are spiritual. If, however, we imply by "spiritual," as most people do, some relation to a spirit not our own, then it is pretty clear that we are thinking of something out of Mr. Wells's usual sphere. As one watches the unfolding of his ideal world one is struck more and more by the fact that it has nothing about it answering to the usual idea of religion. It will be remembered that most of the men—one hesitates to say heroes—in Mr. Wells's books are men who have parted from traditional religion and do not have any obvious substitute for it. In some cases Mr. Wells tells how this came about. Mr. Lewisham, for instance, read his Butler's "Analogy" and some other books, had doubts, and called upon God for "Faith" in the silence of the night,—“Faith to be delivered immediately if Mr. Lewisham's patronage was valued, and which nevertheless was not so delivered.” Mr. Lewisham was an early figure, but his followers had equally slight experiences,—which is perhaps rather like life.

One would not expect in Mr. Wells's thinking to find much consideration of traditional religion. We do, however, curiously enough, have something slightly of the sort: in "The World Set Free" is an interesting quotation from the general memorandum to teachers which was "the keynote of the modern educational system." It begins with the familiar words, "Whosoever will save his life shall lose it," and ends with this singular sentence: "Philosophy, discovery, art, every sort of skill, every sort of service, love,—these are the means of salvation from that narrow loneliness of desire, that brooding preoccupation with self and egotistical relationships, which is hell for the individual, treason to the race, and exile from God." These last words must come to many readers of the book with some astonishment as the first appearance of God on the scene. He is not otherwise mentioned, except once, and that in connection with the past. Yet it would appear that He was somehow in the minds of the world-managers.

There is another interesting matter which seems to bear on this point. "The World Set Free" ends with a fine account of the last days of Karenin, the great educational genius and organizer whose words have just been quoted. He was incurably crippled and deformed and had to undergo an operation which killed him. As he talks with the directors and doctors and nurses in the great hospital in the Himalayas, he asks whether he could not be patched up somehow so as to last a bit longer. But that is not possible.

"I suppose," says he, "the time is not far off when such bodies will no longer be born into the world."

"You see," says the Doctor, "it is necessary that spirits such as yours should be born into the world."

The spirit of Karenin,—what could that have been? Was it merely his wonderful seeing and organizing mind? He said himself that science was "the awakening mind of the race"; would he have said "the awakening spirit of the race," or would that have been something different? Surely we gather that there was something more to Karenin than his remarkable mind, something more to his life and art than his remarkable penetration and organization. There certainly seems the implication of something which was perhaps in mind when Karenin wrote of being "exiled from God." But just what that something

was Mr. Wells does not say nor does it have much to do with his ideas on a world-state.

Such things seem worth noting about Mr. Wells and his thinking. You may wonder why, if one disagree with him on such fundamental matters, one thinks it worth while to read his books or to write of them. But few would ask such a question who have felt the fascination of any great writer, or, we might say, of Mr. Wells in particular. As one reads his books, whether agreeing with his ideas or not—and generally one cannot fully agree with him—one is carried along by the interest and suggestion of there being so many ideas, or even of any ideas at all. It is not so much that he "makes one think" according to the stock phrase, but that he suggests so much that is different from one's ordinary way of looking at things and yet so plausible, that one is constantly agreeing and disagreeing and always in a state where one wants to talk either to him or about him.

Yet in addition to all this, it may be said that even though facts have not substantiated some of Mr. Wells's ante-bellum ideas, and though our fundamental conceptions may prevent our accepting all his ideas for reconstruction, yet it is something to find one who has definite ideas about reconstruction. We may at least agree with him in the idea that there ought to be some sort of reconstruction after the madness of the moment has come to an end and men's minds may undertake some better scheme of things.

EDWARD E. HALE.

CASUAL COMMENT.

BY WAY OF PARENTHESIS let a few tentative observations here be offered on a minor question of literary style. Some writers there are who never fail to unfold their thought in so logical and natural and altogether convincing a manner that the reader has a delightful sense of being lifted and carried, without jolt or jar, to a predestined goal. No sudden halts for repairs, no spasmodic sprints to make up the time lost in such halts, no time-wasting zig-zag side-trips on the way, rack the passenger's nerves and fret his soul. Of this sure and steady gait are such prose masters as Johnson and Macaulay, to read whom is a rest and a relief from the chaos of one's own less strictly disciplined mental processes. Others there are, of a quite different habit, whose mode of progression, if not exactly that of the "razzle-dazzle," familiar to sea-side pleasure-

seekers, yet bears some resemblance to the meanderings of the "roller-coaster" track. Mazes and involutions, doublings and turnings, lingerings and loiterings and wide circumambulations, are dear to this order of writers, and the elaborate pattern traced by the pen of a master in this labyrinthine style moves to ecstasies of admiration and despair. In this category belong, preëminently, Walter Pater and Mr. Henry James. Each of these two so opposite manners has, of course, the defects of its qualities, and each may win from an impartial reader an equal degree of approval, or of disapproval. One test of style as a sure and effective vehicle of thought is found in its suitability or unsuitability for oral recital. Many a person in the habit of reading aloud to others must have noted the ease and satisfaction with which certain authors may be thus interpreted to the listening ear, while others, equally or even more richly gifted, are an irritation and a torture to both him who reads and him who listens. Excessive use of the parenthesis is a not uncommon hindrance to ready recitability; and it is not a rash assertion that the woman writer is more given than the man to this parenthetical style, this habit of catching at the first thought or image that presents itself, and then breaking off for a moment, sometimes a long moment, to make a place for omissions, or, so to speak, to pick up the dropped stitches, before completing the sentence. This rather awkward procedure might be likened to the headlong haste of a boy who, in dressing, inadvertently snatches up his coat and begins to put it on before donning his vest, and then, perceiving his error, holds his coat in suspension with his teeth while wriggling into his vest, after which exhibition of misapplied energy he succeeds in adjusting the other garment.

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"SHAKESPEARE EVERY DAY," the motto of the Henry Jewett Players at the Boston Opera House, evidently assumes that the greatest of the world's dramatic poets is not too bright or good for human nature's daily food; and that this is no rash assumption one would fain believe, as in fact one is encouraged to believe by the report that the production, since the beginning of the year, of the five plays, "As You Like It," "The Merchant of Venice," "The Merry Wives of Windsor," "Julius Caesar," and "Romeo and Juliet," has met with "the hearty approval of the press and the enthusiastic support of the public." Here would seem to be gratifying proof, if proof were needed, that the great mass of wholesome, hearty, unaffected, workaday people really prefer good drama to worthless if they are but

allowed a choice. For the purposes of adequate and not too costly presentation of a rather long list of Shakespeare plays, a good stock company like the above-named, striving to attain and maintain "balance, smoothness, coördination, and careful detail," is likely in the long run to produce better results, both on the stage and in the box-office, than can be expected of a single star indifferently supported. Like Mr. Granville Barker in his praiseworthy endeavors to provide the New York public with something better than the theatres have hitherto been offering, the Jewett Players, if their prospectus speaks truly, are striving to confer upon Boston a benefit of no mean sort. With the innumerable moving-picture houses and other cheap resorts as rivals in the amusement field, the management still hopes to win the increasing favor of the great public. Here is the beatific vision that inspires the movement: "The ideal toward which the management is constantly looking is the establishment of a permanent repertory theatre in Boston, a theatre for all the people who love the drama, and not merely for habitual playgoers. . . . To provide the best in drama, presented by the best players obtainable, in the most beautiful play-house in America, and at the most reasonable of 'popular' prices: this is the means whereby the management hopes to bring about that long-cherished dream of a theatre that shall be to Boston much the sort of institutional influence that the Comédie Française is to Paris."

. . .

A GET-RICH-QUICK CULTURE naturally has its attractions for many in this stirring age and generation; but it was this sort of crude culture, or pseudo-culture, that received a sharp rap of condemnation from the president of Hamilton College at a recent teachers' conference held at the seat of that institution of learning. Urging a rally to the cause of the classics, and deprecating the increasing tendency to short-cuts through school and college, the speaker said: "If this practical and mercenary attitude continues, not only will the classics disappear from our *curricula*, but higher mathematics and the more advanced work in literature will also go." How much more than mere "polite literature" may be meant by a broadly based classical culture was long ago made clear by Matthew Arnold in reply to some of Huxley's depreciatory remarks on Arnold's educational ideals. The scientist had averred that his distinguished contemporary referred only to *belles lettres* when he spoke of the need of knowing the best that has been thought and said by the modern

nations; to which Arnold replied in one of his American lectures (that on "Literature and Science"): "But as I do not mean, by knowing ancient Rome, knowing merely more or less of Latin *belles lettres*, and taking no account of Rome's military, and political, and legal, and administrative work in the world; and as, by knowing ancient Greece, I understand knowing her as the giver of Greek art, and the guide to a free and right use of reason and to scientific method, and the founder of our mathematics and physics and astronomy and biology,—I understand knowing her as all this, and not merely knowing certain Greek poems, and histories, and treatises, and speeches,—so as to the knowledge of modern nations also. By knowing modern nations, I mean not merely knowing their *belles lettres*, but knowing also what has been done by such men as Copernicus, Galileo, Newton, Darwin." It is safe to say that no system of get-rich-quick culture will give the world either any Arnolds or any Huxleys.

. . .

A FOLLOWER IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF CLARK RUSSELL, like him going to sea at a tender age, but continuing much longer this life on the ocean wave, like him turning to later literary account his salt-water experiences, though with somewhat less abundant productivity, and like him enjoying in his lifetime a gratifying degree of popular success, the late Frank Thomas Bullen (he died last month at Madeira) might well be called, so far as there is any meaning in the term, a self-made author. Born in London April 5, 1857, he received no school education after nine years of age, when he became an errand boy and began to make his own way in the world. At seventeen he turned sailor, and for fourteen years he was a sea-rover, visiting all parts of the world and rising to the position of chief mate, after which he accepted a junior clerkship in the Meteorological Office, where he remained until 1890, making meanwhile occasional and not unsuccessful trial of his pen as a story-teller. Indeed, such encouragement did he receive from editors and readers of these tales of the sea that he decided to devote himself unreservedly to their composition. His whaling story, "The Cruise of the 'Cachalot,'" in emulation of the work of a greater than he, the gifted author of "Moby Dick," is perhaps the best-known as it is among the most readable of his numerous romances of sea-faring, which include, among others, "A Whaleman's Wife," "Cut off from the World," "Creatures of the Sea," "A Son of the Sea," and "Sea-wrack." Somewhat different from these, and yet begotten of the same sort of activity and observa-

tion, are his "religious autobiography," "With Christ at Sea," and his book entitled "Sea Puritans." Though not a Herman Melville or a Clark Russell or, still less, a Joseph Conrad, Bullen had won for himself an intimate knowledge of things maritime, and he wrote from the fulness of personal experience. Significant of his industry as a writer is the brief entry under the head of recreations in "Who's Who." One word sufficed,— "none."

. . .

A FAMOUS POLITICAL PAMPHLET, "The Fight in Dame Europa's School," with appropriate and amusing illustrations by Thomas Nast, who was just beginning to achieve fame when the pamphlet was written, will bear a re-reading at this time, if one is so fortunate as to have access to a copy of the forty-four-year-old publication or any later reproduction of it. The satirical author begins in the following pleasant vein, as some older readers may remember: "Mrs. Europa kept a dame school, where boys were well instructed in modern languages, fortification, and the use of the globes. Her connection and credit were good, for there was no other school where so sound and liberal an education could be obtained. . . . These lads at Mrs. Europa's were of all sorts and sizes—good boys and bad boys, sharp boys and slow boys, industrious boys and idle boys, peaceable boys and pugnacious boys, well-behaved boys and vulgar boys; and of course the good old dame could not manage them all. So, as she did not like the masters to be prying about the playground out of school, she chose from among the biggest and most trustworthy of her pupils five monitors, who had authority over the rest of the boys, and kept the unruly ones in order. These five, at the time of which we are writing, were Louis, William, Aleck, Joseph, and John." Then follows, of course, the story of the fierce quarrel between Louis and William, with the awkward part played by the other monitors in their attempts to preserve a dignified neutrality; and it is John's conduct that receives the satirist's sharpest stabs. Among the innumerable printed products that owe their origin to the present war, a new "Dame Europa's School," modelled after the old, was sure to find a place.

. . .

NEW BOOKS FOR OLD might sound like a good bargain to an unwary Princess Badroulboudour, but if the Aladdin in the case were anything of a bibliophile he would not thank his fair spouse for lending an ear to the specious offers of the book-peddling magician. In the latest report of the New York State Library, Mr. Wyer, the Director, announces the acquisi-

tion of three hundred thousand "pieces" (presumably books, pamphlets, manuscripts, etc.) in partial replacement of the valuable collection destroyed by fire two years before. Yet he asserts that these considerable accessions "do not remotely approach three-fifths of the gross value and effectiveness of the 500,000 pieces burned." And he continues: "There are two chief reasons for this: the increased cost of books and the impossibility of reproducing by a *tour de force* the costly organization and bibliographic apparatus for administration which was established in the old library. Not only have currently published books shared substantially in that increased cost which has marked luxuries as well as necessities during the past ten or fifteen years, but older books, those outside the trade and technically known as 'out of print,' especially of certain kinds, have multiplied in value often many hundred fold." Both the spread of public libraries and the increase in the number of wealthy private collectors have contributed to raise the price of out-of-print books. The multimillionaire collector is a formidable competitor for even the richest library to bid against, and the only possible course in such circumstances is usually for the library to possess its purse in patience and wait for the multimillionaire's inevitable relinquishment of his treasures in the course of nature, when they may be again thrown on the market or perhaps bequeathed to the very library most desirous of obtaining them. In the book world all things have a tendency to come to him who waits.

. . .

AN EDITOR WITH AN IDEAL that he succeeds to a notable degree in realizing is in one sense a creative author, and so deserves something of the honor paid to gifted authorship. This, of course, presupposes that the ideal is considerably higher than that symbolized by the letter S crossed by two perpendicular lines. Of this high quality was the standard set for himself by the late Samuel Bowles, fourth of that name and third in successive editorship of the Springfield "Republican." Though he was, by genius and training, much more of a business manager than a man of letters, yet he was heir to the journalistic traditions of his father and grandfather, and succeeded in perpetuating those traditions as embodied in the newspaper founded ninety-one years ago. As his father before him had added the daily to the weekly issue of the journal, so he extended its field by creating the Sunday "Republican," perhaps the best, the most respectable, the most worthy of a careful reading from beginning to end, of all our Sunday

journals. Some of the minor peculiarities of the "Republican" have acquired a fame almost as wide as its reputation for literary excellence and general sanity. Its scholarly restraint in the use of capitals is commendable, even though carried to some excess. Its slight leanings toward spelling-reform are chiefly praiseworthy in that they go no further. Mr. Bowles, who was in his sixty-fourth year when he died (March 14), seems to be succeeded by no Samuel Bowles the fifth, in the control of his paper, though he does leave a son of that name in journalism in another city; yet it is to be hoped and confidently expected that the standard of the "Republican" will suffer no depression from his death.

...

THE BOUNDLESSNESS OF THE FIELD OF AUTHORSHIP is now and then brought forcibly to one's realization. Unsuspected domains of literary activity reveal themselves upon glancing however cursorily over the catalogue of almost any considerable collection of books. A list of bibliographies, dry in itself as the proverbial "remainder biscuit after a voyage," is nevertheless a good eye-opener to the vastness of the world of things written about. This splendid spaciousness of the literary realm — "literary" is here used in its largest sense — was brought home to us not long ago by the appearance of a "Bibliography of Bibliographies," and is now again made in some sort apprehensible to the intelligence by a perusal of the latest report of that triply based institution whose foundations were laid by John Jacob Astor, James Lenox, and Samuel J. Tilden. For instance, it appears that in the Technology Division of that library there was recently compiled and published a list of works on oxy-acetylene welding, and even in so limited and specialized a branch of technical study there were enough treatises to furnish a catalogue thirty-four pages in length. It is small wonder that the special libraries, whereof so little was heard and so small account was made in our youth, have now their proper organization and are fast growing in number and importance.

...

A NEW VARIETY OF THE JOURNALIST'S ART appeals for recognition in the world of letters; it is to be known as rural journalism, and its mysteries will be taught, appropriately enough, at the agricultural college. The trustees of the school of farming at Amherst (Mass.) have voted to establish a "major" course in this latest branch of journalism, under the direction of Professor Robert W. Neal,

who has urged the innovation on the ground of "the extreme importance of the farm journal and the country newspaper to country life." Agricultural schools, it is argued, in order to treat effectively the subject of farming in all its phases and ramifications, have found it necessary to concern themselves with the economic and social interests of country life. Hence the attention they pay to the churches and schools as important factors in rural affairs; and hence, too, their recognition of the newspaper as a powerful influence in the life and work of the farming community. In all this the man of letters will be disposed to see an acknowledgment that the pen is mightier than the plough.

...

A PLEASING PROSPECT IN BIOGRAPHY opens before us in the announcement of two forthcoming books on that brilliant author and many-sided, lovable, and always interesting man, the late Father Hugh Benson, recently cut off in the early prime of his remarkable powers. The more full and formal biography will be that prepared by Benson's friend, Father Martindale, who, a brilliant man himself, is said to have understood his brilliant associate as well as to have loved him. There will also be the less elaborate but probably more touching tribute from the elder brother, Mr. Arthur Christopher Benson, under the title, "Hugh: The Memoir of a Brother." From such passages of biographical reminiscence as have already come from his pen — as in "The Leaves of the Tree" and in several of his volumes of miscellaneous essays — one may safely assume that the promised fraternal sketch will be likely to take its place among the books that are not soon allowed to perish from memory.

COMMUNICATION.

A WORD OF EXPLANATION.

(To the Editor of THE DIAL.)

In your issue of March 4 the statement is made that "a branch of the St. Louis Public Library was wiped out by fire." Although technically correct, this statement is, I fear, apt to be misleading. The fire was that which destroyed the Missouri Building at the St. Louis World's Fair. In this building among other things was an exhibit of the American Library Association, which was operated as a temporary branch of the St. Louis Public Library. The building, like most of those at world's fairs, was of light temporary construction, and therefore easily burned. Our regular branches are all of fire-proof construction.

ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK.

St. Louis, Mo., March 18, 1915.

The New Books.

FROM CANOE TO AEROPLANE IN AMERICAN TRAVEL.*

In no field of invention is the cumulative rapidity of progress more impressive than in the development of modern means of travel. Truism though it be that every fresh discovery of science makes possible a hundred additional discoveries and inventions, so that the rate of advance is represented by a geometrical progression having a very large constant factor, the marvel of modern scientific and industrial progress never loses its power to impress and fairly to daze the imagination. Even the crudest conjecture of what astounding results may be possible to applied science in a single decade or half-decade of the twenty-first century, if already that brief space of time suffices for achievements exceeding the total of accomplishment witnessed by entire centuries, is enough to take away the breath. Confining himself to that department of applied science which has to do with the means of locomotion, and also limiting his researches to our own country and, in the main, to the century ending with the completion of the first transcontinental railway, Mr. Seymour Dunbar has nevertheless found ample material, both documentary and illustrative, for the filling of a four-volume work which is thus comprehensively designated on the title-page: "A History of Travel in America. Showing the Development of Travel and Transportation from the Crude Methods of the Canoe and the Dog-Sled to the Highly Organized Railway Systems of the Present, Together with a Narrative of the Human Experiences and Changing Social Conditions that Accompanied this Economic Conquest of the Continent." It is elaborately equipped "with maps and other illustrations reproduced from early engravings, original contemporaneous drawings and broadsides." A final chapter gives a "summary of present conditions" and briefly foreshadows the wonders to come, including of course the still unimagined developments of aerial navigation. Then follow a hundred pages of appended matter, historical and statistical, and an elaborate fifty-page index, the whole work attaining the rather formidable proportions of 1529 pages. So impressive a monument to a single person's industry and scholarship cannot fail to command admiration.

With all the books on historic highways and

waterways and famous trails that our historians and descriptive writers have of late produced, much of the present work will be more or less familiar to many readers; but its point of view, most of its details, and not a few of its illustrations, will probably be found to possess a pleasing novelty, and their manner of presentation, by which is meant, not least of all, the sumptuous appearance of these well-made volumes, will not fail to attract. In his attitude toward his subject the author naturally and properly fails not, throughout, to uphold the dignity and importance and far-reaching significance of his theme. Modes of moving from place to place he considers indicative of the degree of development attained by the people using them; and a well-developed vehicular traffic is of course a potent instrument for the material and intellectual improvement of the society in which it is found. This philosophy of the matter, however pleasing and satisfying to the author and his readers, has nevertheless its weak points. If a people's method of travel is to serve as a criterion of its general enlightenment and progress, the Greeks of the time of Pericles ought to be accounted as little better than barbarians, and the subjects of King Cheops, notwithstanding the testimony of the Pyramids, could hardly be said to have emerged from savagery. But, granting the soundness of the author's theory in the main, let us allow him to set forth in his own words something of the plan and purpose of his work. In his opening chapter he says:

"The subject to which these pages are devoted is the foundation whereon the country, considered as a social and industrial organization, has been built. A few years ago—until as late as date as 1806—the six or seven million people of America were contentedly visiting their friends, or moving about on business, in flatboats, dog-sleds, stage-coaches, strange wagons or canoes. Those were the only vehicles of travel, and when they were not available, as was very often the case, the traveller walked or else rode upon a horse. To go from the Atlantic seacoast to such remote regions as Cincinnati or St. Louis or Fort Dearborn—now Chicago—in those days meant a journey of many weary weeks, with possibly the loss of a scalp. Such a thing as a trip across the continent and back was not within the range of thought of the ordinary man. . . . In this present realm of four-day ocean steamships, of trains that dive beneath rivers or plunge through a thousand miles in twenty hours, of subways, motor-cars, submarine boats, and with the flying machine just beginning to dot the sky, we are privileged to remember, if we choose, that once upon a time the express boats on the canals maintained a speed of three miles an hour for day after day, and that the Pioneer Fast Line advertised it would rush its passengers through from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh in four days—and often nearly kept its word."

* A HISTORY OF TRAVEL IN AMERICA. By Seymour Dunbar. In four volumes. Illustrated. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Co.

In its wealth of contents, the book first surveys the general condition and appearance of our country in its infancy, pointing out the all but insuperable difficulties of travel through the dense forests, and giving some account of the early Indian trails; then traces the gradual growth of improved means of communication as influenced and accelerated by the condition and needs of the people, and argues that it was universal transportation facilities, rather than politics or war, that acted as the compelling force for real national unity; brings forward much new material in illustration of social conditions and modes of travel in the middle and far West, with glimpses of pioneer life and details concerning the government's dealings with our native tribes; and, in its later chapters, exhibits the on-rush of our population into the vast western domain made at last accessible to all by the road of iron. With a "summary of present conditions," as already stated, the fascinating narrative comes to a close. As a sample of its quality, a passage describing the old-fashioned tavern breakfast will here serve as well as another:

"Then came the breakfast ceremonial. The host marched to the front door, lifted a cow's horn to his lips and sent forth the resounding blast that summoned all hands to the table. Some landlords preferred a big bell rather than a horn, and filled the air with a clangor heard for a mile around. A meal at one of the early taverns was nearly always a bountiful repast, and usually ended, whether at breakfast, dinner or supper, with two or more kinds of pie. Everything was put on the big table at once, and everybody ate until he reluctantly made up his mind to stop. In those days a meal meant all a man wanted to eat. The price remained the same. A slice of bread was visible even when the edge of it was held toward the eye, the butter could be safely attributed to the cow, and a third cup of tea or glass of milk was as smilingly produced, if called for, as the first. In short, the deplorable deficiency in varieties of knives and forks, and in different species of spoons—as measured by modern requirements—was made up by a plenitude of things that could be eaten instead of looked at."

The beginning of certain reprehensible practices in railroad finance that are now only too well known to us of a later generation is traced back to about the middle of last century, or, more definitely, to the year 1848, and is thus noticed by the author in connection with the general railway development of the period:

"At about this time, however, there likewise appeared the first outward symptoms of an unfortunate condition that was destined to become much more prominent as the years went on, and that has injuriously affected the railway system of

the country since the period mentioned. Although the people as a whole had cast out their mania and viewed the subjects of railroad construction and administration with saner eyes, a small but influential portion of the population did not follow their example. Those avaricious men who represented, in the economic and political affairs of their day, the influences which these later times have come to define as 'predatory wealth' and 'special privilege,' were beginning to recognize the opportunities that would lie within their grasp if they could control so vital a portion of the nation's industrial fabric as the railways were obviously destined to become. They caught glimpses of the power that would be theirs if they built, operated and manipulated railways as gigantic weapons, rather than as agencies of public benefit which would methodically aid in the creation of new wealth through the operation of those processes they were primarily designed to perform. To characters so warped, and to able minds so inclined, the lure was irresistible and the result was sure. Thus began the extensive practice of building railways with the object of acquiring money through their construction rather than by their later efficient operation."

Then is described in outline the nefarious scheme whereby, with occasional differences in detail but with a wearisome sameness in essential rascality, the too-trusting investor of the last half-century or more has been plundered by the unprincipled and avaricious railroad-promoter and railroad-wrecker.

A noteworthy chapter of the concluding volume is devoted to the history of the great Mormon overland pilgrimage of 1846-8, relating the events that led up to it, the expulsion of the Church of Latter-day Saints from Nauvoo, the sufferings of the migrating party, the discovery of the Great Salt Lake Valley, and the final settlement of the wandering host in the new land of promise after two and a half years of vagrancy.

Mr. Dunbar has spared no pains to make his book all that the promise of its title-page leads one to expect. His diligence is beyond praise, his range of research amazing. Libraries and historical societies, antiquaries and special authorities, have been called upon, not in vain, to swell the riches and perfect the historical accuracy of his stately volumes. If a reviewer were to presume, from the lesser resources of his own equipment, to offer any general criticism as he closes with hearty commendation this absorbing story of a great movement in American civilization, it would perhaps take the form of a regret that the greatness of the theme is not always matched by an equal greatness of style in the writer. A certain unfailing niceness in the choice of words, a true sense of the literary possibilities and impossibilities of a subject or a situation, a

scholarly avoidance of excesses of any sort, are not among the outstanding merits of the author's style as displayed in this book. He makes, too, the rather frequent mistake of crediting his readers with too little rather than too much intelligence. On one page, for instance, he takes the trouble to explain what a railway "turnout" is, and at the foot of another he thinks it necessary to add a note to the effect that "a public house was also called an ordinary." Probably it is better, all things considered, to overestimate than to underestimate a reader's mental equipment; at any rate, it is a Coleridgian axiom that an unelucidated obscurity is a compliment to the reader's acuteness.

Four hundred illustrations, colored and uncolored, with two folding maps, add no little to the book's attractiveness and interest. The quality of its typography and press-work is in accord with the other excellences of the work.

PERCY F. BICKNELL.

THE ARCH-PRIEST OF GERMAN IMPERIALISM.*

One of the "literary" results of the European war has been the resuscitation of a group of writers of German birth or affiliations who had been largely forgotten or who were formerly known only to a small number of scholars. Among these may be mentioned the military writers, Clausewitz and Bernhardt, the philosopher Nietzsche, and the historian Treitschke. This result has been the work chiefly of Englishmen who believe they have found in the teachings of these writers all the abominable doctrines of imperialism, militarism, the supremacy of force, the blind idolatry of the State, and other ideas of the kind which now reign in Germany.

Treitschke's writings in particular have been translated, edited, and republished in numerous editions, and are now being widely read by the English and American public. Three of the most recent of these publications are Mr. Joseph McCabe's "Treitschke and the Great War," Mr. H. W. C. Davis's "The Political Thought of Heinrich von Treitschke," and the collection of translated essays entitled "Germany, France, Russia, and Islam." The first mentioned is a commentary on Treitschke's political theories, and an estimate of their influence upon the thought and national life of the Germans. As such it is a very interesting

contribution; but unfortunately it is marred by evidences of strong prejudice and at times of unfairness.

The work of Mr. Davis is less a commentary or analysis, and more of a collection of extracts from Treitschke's historical and political writings, especially his *Politik*, which consists of two volumes of lectures delivered at the University of Berlin. Happily, there is here less evidence of bias than in the first mentioned work. For this and other reasons it is a more trustworthy and useful book for English and American students of Treitschke's political philosophy.

The third book is a collection of Treitschke's essays dealing with questions of German foreign politics. They are unaccompanied by any comment or criticism except a brief prefatory analysis by Mr. George Haven Putnam. They include papers on German relations with other powers, Turkey and the great nations, Germany and the oriental question, what Germany demands of France, the German Empire, and other essays. The ideas which run through them all are characteristic of Treitschke's political thought: the doctrine of imperialism, Germany's mission as a world power, the rule of force, etc.

Treitschke's was a unique personality in many respects. He was a Saxon by birth, but of Czech ancestry. His father was a general in the army, and the son would doubtless have chosen a military career had an accident not deprived him of his hearing. He studied and taught in various German universities, but in 1874 he was called to the University of Berlin, where he remained until his death in 1896. He was distinguished by his historical scholarship and his eloquence as a lecturer, and probably no German professor ever lectured to larger audiences or more completely captivated his hearers. He started out as a liberal, but after his removal to Berlin he became an ultra-conservative and an ardent supporter of Bismarck, an enemy to the Social Democrats, and a glorifier of the Hohenzollern dynasty. He became a member of the Reichstag in 1871, where he sat continuously until 1888, when he resigned—largely out of disgust because of the increasing influence of the Social Democrats.

His political philosophy may be summed up in the following ideas: The essence of the State is power, and it is to be found in a well-equipped and well-drilled army; it is not a mere academy of arts or sciences. The State belies its own nature when it neglects the army, therefore the organization of the army is one of the first constitutional questions for the consideration of the State; the army is

* TREITSCHKE AND THE GREAT WAR. By Joseph McCabe. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co.

THE POLITICAL THOUGHT OF HEINRICH VON TREITSCHKE. By H. W. C. Davis, M.A. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.
GERMANY, FRANCE, RUSSIA, AND ISLAM. By Heinrich von Treitschke. Translated, with Foreword, by George Haven Putnam. With portrait. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

the foundation of political freedom, so that we need not waste pity on states that have a powerful and well-drilled army. The State exists over and apart from the individuals who compose it; and it is entitled to their utmost sacrifices,—in short, they exist for it rather than the State for them.

Treitschke has been much reproached for his views regarding the binding force of treaties; and the responsibility for the "scrap of paper" theory of which we have heard so much lately is attributed to him. His views upon this point are substantially as follows: The State is subject to no human superior; any restrictions upon its sovereignty are mere voluntary and self-imposed limitations; all treaty obligations are subject to the rule of *rebus sic stantibus*, and therefore treaties which have outlived their usefulness may be denounced and replaced by new ones which correspond to the new conditions. Every State, therefore, is the final judge of its obligations, and the duty of self-preservation may require it to repudiate treaties which are inconsistent with its own progress and existence. There is no reputable writer on international law to-day who would contest the soundness of this view; yet Treitschke's disciples have employed his doctrine of *rebus sic stantibus* in a sense which he apparently did not intend it to be understood, and his critics have likewise attributed to him the responsibility for the view, now apparently held by some Germans, that treaties may be denounced and rejected upon mere grounds of inconvenience.

The deification of war runs through the whole of Treitschke's historical and political writings. Again and again he speaks of the "moral majesty," the "moral grandeur," and the "moral sublimity" of war. In his *Politik* he says: "War is political science *par excellence*. Over and over again has it been proved that it is only in war that a people becomes indeed a people. It is only in the common performance of heroic deeds for the sake of the Fatherland that a nation becomes truly and spiritually united." "The second important function of the State," we are told, "is warfare. That men have so long refused to recognize this fact proves how emasculated political science has become in the hands of civilians." "If it had not been for war, there would be no States. It is to war that all the States we know of owe their existence. The protection of its citizens by strength of arms is the first and foremost duty of the State. Therefore wars must continue to the end of history as long as there is a plurality of States. Neither logic nor human nature reveal any probability that it could ever be

otherwise. The blind votaries of perpetual peace fall into error of either mentally isolating the individual State, or else of imagining a World-State, which we have already shown to be an absurdity."

Again he says: "Any one with a knowledge of history realizes that to expel war from the universe would be to mutilate human nature. There can be no freedom unless there can be a warlike force, prepared to sacrifice itself for freedom. We must repeat that scholars, in considering this question, are apt to argue from the quiet assumption that the State is merely intended to be an Academy of the Fine Arts and Sciences. That is one of its functions, but not the most important. If a State neglects its physical in favor of its intellectual energies, it falls into decay."

Time and again he dwells upon the glories of war, the duty of men to sacrifice not only their lives but the "natural and deep-rooted feelings of the human soul for a great patriotic idea," the impossibility of liberty without war, and the self-stultification of those who think that warfare can be eliminated from the world. War is the only remedy for sick nations; without war all progress will disappear from history; it has always been the exhausted, spiritless, enervated ages that have played with the dream of universal peace.

Treitschke had no admiration for England or the English. On the contrary, his feeling toward them was largely one of contempt. More than any one else, he is held responsible by the English for the anti-English sentiment which blazed out during the Boer War, and which has since reigned in German society and in the press. For this reason English historians and editors of his writings have not always interpreted his political theories fairly or correctly.

Finally, it may be seriously doubted whether Treitschke's teachings have ever exerted anything like the influence on the thought and life of the German people that the English now attribute to them. He was primarily a university professor; and while he lectured to large audiences of students, the number of persons who were directly affected by his doctrines was probably comparatively small. At the time, his views, now so much detested by Englishmen, attracted little attention; and had it not been for the present war they would have remained unknown to the great mass of mankind.

JAMES W. GARNER.

Mr. Ludwig Lewisohn has made a critical résumé of the dramatic literature of the last three decades which will be published by Mr. B. W. Huebsch under the title of "The Modern Drama: An Essay in Interpretation."

BROWNING'S WOMEN.*

The stream of Browning books continues. If they were all of one type, that of uncritical praise and adulation, we might heartily wish the habit would die out; but fortunately we have now and then a book or essay from one who is not altogether a Browningite, and who endeavors to see Browning's work not through colored or distorting glasses but as it really is. Of such a character is Miss Mayne's volume on "Browning's Heroines," and we welcome it as on the whole a contribution of importance to the discussion of Browning's artistry.

We must first say one or two things about the style of the book. It gives us constantly the impression of effort to be vivacious; this it generally is, but, with its superabundance of short sentences, its rows of periods indicating omissions, its questions, it is also jerky and suggestive of a lack of poise. It is far from the simple, effective style which would carry far greater weight, and over which men have no monopoly. One specimen will suffice. The author is describing Pippa's reflections at the close of her one day:

"But gradually the atmosphere of her mind seems restored; the fogs of envy and curiosity begin to clear off—she goes over the game of make-believe, how she was in turn each of the Four . . . but no! the miasma is still in the air, and she's 'tired of fooling,' and New Year's Day is over, and ill or well, *she* must be content. . . . Even her lily's asleep, but she will wake it up, and show it the friend she has plucked for it—the flower she gathered as she passed the house on the hill. . . . Alas! even the flower seems infected. She compares it, 'this pampered thing,' this double heartsease of the garden, with the wild growth, and once more Zanze comes to mind—isn't she like the pampered blossom? And if there were a king of the flowers, 'and a girl-show held in his bowers,' which would he like best, the Zanze or the Pippa? . . . [all these periods are in the text]. No; nothing will conquer her dejection; fancies will not do, awakening sleepy lilies will not do," etc., etc.

This is of course indirect discourse; but does it quite fit?

While the book is interesting, it cannot be said that all parts are of equal value. In the case of some heroines no new point of view is presented; the character is merely described as we are already familiar with her. This is true, for example, of much of what is said about Pompilia, about the Countess Gismond, even about Pippa. Was it worth while to go over the story of each of the poems at such length? Except for a certain class of immature or indolent readers, we doubt it. Too

* BROWNING'S HEROINES. By Ethel Colburn Mayne. With frontispiece and decorations by Maxwell Armfield. New York: James Pott & Co.

much of the book is taken up with the retelling of the stories, with copious though well chosen quotations.

But other parts of the book are important. For example, we may take the treatment of Mildred Tresham. Miss Mayne thinks Browning did not understand her, and therefore did not succeed in his portrayal of her; and Miss Mayne is right.

"What a girl he might have given us in Mildred, had he listened only to himself! But, not yet in full possession of that self, he set up as an ideal the ideal of others, trying dutifully to see it as they see it, denying dutifully his deepest instinct; and, thus apostate, piled insincerity on insincerity, until at last no truth is anywhere, and we read on with growing alienation as each figure loses all of such reality as it ever had, and even Gwendolen, the 'golden creature'—his own dauntless, individual woman, seeing and feeling truly through every fibre of her being—is lost amid the fog."

Likewise she is right in what she says of Pompilia:

"Pompilia is a living soul, not a puppet of the theatre. Yet even here the same strange errors recur. She has words indeed that reach the inmost heart—poignant, overpowering in tenderness and pathos; but she has, also, words that cause the brows to draw together, the mind to pause uneasily, then to cry 'Not so!' Of such is the analysis of her own blank ignorance with regard to the marriage-state."

Was the Lady of the Glove wrong? Miss Mayne thinks so.

"And so the Lady thought right and did wrong: 'twas *not* love set that task to humanity. Even Browning cannot win her our full pardon."

Miss Mayne will not allow that the age was different from ours:

"Women's hearts were the same; and a woman's heart, when it loves truly, will make no test for very pride-in-love's dear sake. It scorns tests—too much scorns them, it may be."

But has she not already conceded that the age was different when she says above that for these great gifts—

"the endless descriptions of death
He would brave when my lip formed a breath,—"
the lady "must give in return her love, as love was understood at the court of King Francis"? Is it not true that love in its relation to marriage was differently conceived in those days, and that we are not to judge of that age by standards which apply only (so far as we *know*) to our own? In fact, is it not paradoxical to say that she thought right and *did* wrong? If her act was the logical result of right thinking, how can it be maintained to have been a wrong act?

One remark which the author makes about Phene is, it seems to us, merely fanciful:

"In this Passing of Pippa, silence and song have met and mingled into one another, for Phene is silence, as Pippa is song. Phene will speak more when Jules and she are in their isle together—but never will she speak much: she is silence."

How do we know all this about Phene? We never see her normal self in the poem.

And when the author repeats, apparently with approval, Mr. Chesterton's comment, that having made Pippa Monsignor's niece, "Browning might just as well have made Sebald her long-lost brother, and Luigi a husband to whom she was secretly married," we must protest. Surely Browning had the same right to represent Monsignor as Pippa's uncle that he had to cause the Happiest Four in Asolo to hear Pippa's song at the precise moment when it would influence each of them as it does; and who are we that we should dispute him? We suppose that the point attempted in the above quotation is that making Monsignor Pippa's uncle renders the situation too melodramatic; but even if one were to concede this, is melodrama necessarily untruthful? In that world of poetry of which, after all, Pippa is a denizen, we must take things as we find them.

In spite of these adverse comments, however, it is our opinion that the volume contains much that is good. Miss Mayne has read her Browning carefully and with open eyes. Of her contention that Browning has been injured by the blind worship of some of his followers there is no doubt. And her book will assuredly help to set forth the great poet in a truer light.

CLARK S. NORTUP.

HOW NAPOLEON ORGANIZED VICTORY.*

The group of books which any publishing season adds to the already astonishing mass of Napoleonic literature gives evidence at least of the heterogeneous interest which the great man's career still provokes. The particular kind of interest seems occasionally beneath the level of decent historical investigation. Why devote a volume to Count Léon, the victim—in other words, the offspring—of one of Napoleon's most fugitive amours? All that

is worth saying about this pitiful existence could be put in a single sketch. Fortunately, few authors err in such a choice of subject. Fortunately, also, in nearly every group of books two or three are found which distinctly advance the serious study of Napoleon's achievements, and do this without committing the blunder of being dull. The most recent examples of this latter type are Mr. Edward Foord's "Napoleon's Russian Campaign of 1812" and Colonel Vachée's "Napoleon at Work," published in Paris a little over a year ago and now translated.

Colonel Vachée had a definite pedagogical purpose in preparing his book. He desired to set forth in the person of the greatest of modern military leaders the characteristics of successful leadership. He had in mind the "future wars" in which France might be obliged to take a part,—wars which within six months ceased to be future, and became tragically present. His method is not didactic but descriptive. He shows how Napoleon reached his decisions, and the exact manner in which at every stage of the proceedings the execution of his plan was secured. This necessitates a careful description of the imperial staff and of the functions of each principal officer. Colonel Vachée includes also two chapters upon Napoleon's "Rewards and Penalties," which were designed to secure the fidelity of soldiers as well as officers, and were suggested by a Machiavellian shrewdness. The last two chapters of the book deal with "Napoleon on the Battlefield." The material for this study is drawn from official records and correspondence, and from the recollections of those brought into intimate contact with Napoleon during his campaigns. One of the most valuable witnesses is Baron Fain, long Napoleon's trusted private secretary.

The secret of Napoleon's successes lay in Colonel Vachée's opinion, not merely in his skill as a strategist, but chiefly in the energy and rapidity with which he drove his orders through to fulfilment. On a campaign he was accustomed to go to sleep at eight and to get up at twelve. The orders for the next day were drawn up and despatched between midnight and morning. A single illustration will show how time, so vital in moving large bodies of troops, was saved. Two or three days before the battle of Jena, when his headquarters were at Auma, the orders sent to all six corps and the cavalry were despatched between three and four-thirty in the morning. The order to Bernadotte, who was then eighteen miles away, was received in three hours and fifteen minutes. Bernadotte's corps, of more than 20,000 men, was on the march within an hour

* NAPOLEON AT WORK. By Colonel Vachée; translated from the French by G. Frederic Lees. With portrait. New York: The Macmillan Co.

NAPOLEON'S RUSSIAN CAMPAIGN OF 1812. By Edward Foord. Illustrated. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

AN UNKNOWN SON OF NAPOLEON (Count Léon). By Hector Fleischmann. With portrait. New York: John Lane Co.

NAPOLEON AND HIS ADOPTED SON. Eugène de Beaumont and His Relations with the Emperor. By Violette M. Montagu. Illustrated. New York: McBride, Nast & Co.

THE STORY-LIFE OF NAPOLEON. By Wayne Whipple. Illustrated. New York: The Century Co.

THE DECLINE AND FALL OF NAPOLEON. By Field-Marshal Viscount Wolsley, K.P. Third edition; illustrated. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

LIFE OF NAPOLEON. By Major Arthur Griffiths. Illustrated in color, etc. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

and three-quarters, and at the close of the day had marched seventeen miles.

Napoleon's camp was always an agitated scene. Neither his private secretaries nor his aids knew when they would be called upon for service, day or night. He would wake up suddenly and ask for his maps and his secretaries. When the work was done, his next exclamation might be, "The carriage!" or "To horse!" Horses were kept saddled and bridled, and held by attendants. He had a campaign carriage, which could be driven in a few hours over the distance covered by the army in a day. On the night before a battle he usually reconnoitered the enemy's position personally in order that his final directions to his generals might take account of the latest changes in the situation. At Jena he was so venturesome that upon his return to his lines he was nearly shot by one of his own outposts.

Colonel Vachée regards the organization of Napoleon's staff as defective. Indeed, it was so complex that even the lucid account of it in this volume leaves the mind of the reader sadly confused. The machinery for recording and transmitting orders seems to have been efficient, principally because it operated immediately under the eyes of the master and of Berthier, his chief of staff. Napoleon was not accustomed to explain to his corps commanders, even when a great battle was imminent, what his plan was. He did this to certain favorite generals, while to the others he gave specific orders, leaving them quite in the dark upon the general scheme. Sometimes the consequences of such a method were unfortunate. This is the explanation, for example, of Bernadotte's inaction on October 14, 1806, taking part neither in the battle of Jena nor going to the assistance of Davout in his struggle with the Prussians at Auerstädt. The most fatal consequences came when Napoleon's own energy was diminished, and when this lack was not made up by the initiative of his subordinates.

Two or three of the minor personages of Napoleon's staff are well described by Colonel Vachée. One was D'Albe, the topographical secretary, who had served Napoleon for seventeen years. He would stick colored pins into the maps of the region to represent the exact position of the different corps, as this was indicated in the latest reports. The same would be done for the position of the enemy's army, so far as it was known. In the night time the map was surrounded by twenty candles. If a despatch came, the conclusions from it were entered on the map; and Napoleon, compass in hand, would bend over it measuring the distances. Sometimes the map

was so large that both Napoleon and D'Albe would lie flat upon it, discussing the situations and distances. Occasionally in their excitement their heads came together violently. D'Albe's knowledge was so indispensable that Napoleon treated him more confidentially than any other officer in the army. He, if any one, knew what steps the master's mind was following in arriving at a plan of the decisive manoeuvre.

Another confidential officer, D'Ideville, was both interpreter and statistician of foreign armies. Napoleon in military affairs as in civil administration was systematic in obtaining and recording useful information. The strength of foreign armies naturally interested him. His officers and even ambassadors and other diplomatic agents had orders to send to Paris every scrap of information about the strength, position, and movements of foreign armies. All this was carefully sifted and summarized, so that Napoleon often knew as much about foreign armies as about his own. On a campaign D'Ideville was always with him, and if a prisoner was brought in D'Ideville questioned him in his own language, and the information was classified with the rest. Napoleon occasionally amused himself in times of peace by telling ambassadors about movements of their armies of which they had not been advised and requesting an explanation.

It is satisfactory to note that although Colonel Vachée sees much to admire in Napoleon as a military leader, he is not blind to Napoleon's defects as a man and a statesman. Indeed, the selfishness of the Emperor, his egoism (to use the favorite word of French writers), receives quite sufficient emphasis. It is a question whether the author does not overstep the limits of his task in stating how the baser imperial appetites were provided for through the solicitude of such distinguished panders as Talleyrand, Berthier, Murat, and Duroc.

Mr. Foord's volume shows how Napoleon in 1812 instead of organizing victory sent his greatest army to final defeat and ruin, mainly through failure to estimate adequately the climatic and geographical conditions of a campaign in Russia. His transport system broke down before the army reached Vilna, fifty miles from the frontier. For one thing, the wagons proved to be too heavy for the Polish roads, which were turned into a quagmire by five or six days of rain. In several of Napoleon's decisions during the campaign the author sees not merely natural miscalculation but a decline of that mental alertness and power of imagination which had accounted for

so many victorious campaigns. One of the most striking instances is the order given at Orsha on the retreat to destroy the reserve bridge train of sixty pontoons. Mr. Foord says that Baron Eblé, chief of the bridge trains, "alive to the danger, pressed to be allowed to keep fifteen pontoons, but in vain, and he could save only 2 field forges, 2 wagons of charcoal and 6 of implements." And this happened when the passage of the Berezina was imminent. The special qualities of Mr. Foord's treatment are his careful attention to details of food, clothing, discipline, and *morale* at various stages of the campaign. He writes with full appreciation of Wellington's dictum that an army "moves on its belly," and if that is empty the fate of the army is sealed. The crowning disasters of the retreat he attributes to the lack of discipline, due in part to a month of pillage in Moscow and to the large number of non-combatants, including many women, by whom the army was accompanied. Equally illuminating is the author's handling of the military problems,—the question of Bagration's escape from King Jerome, the fiasco of the Drissa camp, the refusal of Napoleon to put in the Imperial Guard at Borodino, and others.

The handsome volume which is devoted to the vicissitudes of "An Unknown Son of Napoleon (Count Léon)" comes very close in its early chapters to the bounds of pornographic literature. After it leaves the story of the father and mother and takes up that of the son, it deals with melodrama,—often that which is on the edge of the gutter. Every folly of the son is, however, another blot on the memory of such a father. One must protest, furthermore, against the wrong of dragging out into the light of notoriety the descendants of the mother or those of the child. This is cruelty which can hide behind no shred of reason.

A much pleasanter book is Montagu's "Napoleon and His Adopted Son." No figure in the Napoleonic gallery is more attractive than that of Eugène, Viceroy of Italy. As ruler of Napoleon's Italian kingdom he deserves a place among the makers of modern Italy. He was not a great statesman, and he was too subservient to his step-father's will; and yet during his reign Italy took certain steps in administrative and military reorganization which were not wholly retraced when the Grand Empire fell. This work deals almost exclusively with Eugène's personal and military career. One will consult it in vain for any adequate account of the Napoleonic régime in the Italian kingdom. The book is not free from inadvertencies, as, for example,

when Eugène at Marengo is said to have helped by "his repeated charges to drive the Italian troops back into Milan."

"The Story-Life of Napoleon," by Mr. Wayne Whipple, is a selection of anecdotes in regard to each succeeding incident or phase of Napoleon's career, so arranged as to form a biography. There is evidently room for such a book, and the only question concerns the method by which it is constructed. If the reader should inquire what reason he has to suppose any particular story to be true, the editor offers him no assistance, for the stories are quoted indiscriminately from memoirs and secondary works of all sorts, some of which have no other merit than a readable style. The collection would have been far more helpful if the editor had traced the stories back to the original sources. They could still have been given in the most attractive English form available. A story may be worth telling, although apocryphal,—as, for example, the story of Napoleon's smashing the porcelain vase during his negotiations with Cobenzl prior to the Peace of Campo Formio. This is still told as historical by so distinguished a historian as Fournier. The author quotes from Madame Junot's *Memoirs* the tale that at his coronation Napoleon seized the crown to prevent the pope from placing it on his head. This tale is disposed of by Frederick Masson in his recent work on the Coronation. The legend of the drowning of the Russians at Austerlitz is quoted from Emerson's "Representative Men"!

In this group of books are two biographies of Napoleon, one a new edition of Viscount Wolseley's "Decline and Fall of Napoleon," published first in 1895, the other a "Life of Napoleon" by Major Arthur Griffiths. Wolseley's narrative opens with the campaign of 1812, and is professedly a piece of military historical writing, especially interesting because of its author's competence upon the questions involved. The biography by Major Griffiths deals with Napoleon's whole career. It is written in a vigorous style, interspersed with wholesome English denunciations of Napoleon's conduct. It makes no compromise with the "New History," giving hardly more than allusions to the great constructive achievements of the Consulate and the Empire. The narrative is mainly concerned with political intrigue, diplomacy, and wars. It is brief, running only to the length of eighty thousand words. There are certain errors of statement which should be corrected. Young Napoleon Bonaparte did not "beat the streets of Paris" from May until October, 1792, hoping for reinstatement in the army. He

was reinstated with the rank of Captain on July 10, and his promotion was dated back to the preceding February. On his return from Egypt, Napoleon could not have "tried the Jacobin Club," because this had been closed by Fouché. Furthermore it is not true that the financial successes of the early Consulate were due mainly to exactions similar to those which characterized Napoleon's first Italian campaign. After all, these are minor blemishes; the chief question is the distribution of interest. The significance of Napoleon's career for France and for Europe is missed.

H. E. BOURNE.

A HALF-FORGOTTEN AMERICAN PRESIDENT.*

One would have expected an authorized biography of Rutherford B. Hayes long ago, as it is now twenty-two years since his death. His friend William Henry Smith had in fact begun such a work, but it was interrupted by the hand of death, in 1896. Mr. Smith's plan was an extended history of the time, woven about the life of Hayes. A part of his material was published some years after his death in the form of two large volumes on "The Political History of Slavery." On his death bed he had requested his son-in-law, Mr. Charles Richard Williams, to finish the task. Mr. Williams did not immediately find the time to fulfil this commission, but brought out the volumes on Slavery as a separate work, leaving the biography to be taken up by itself when opportunity should offer. Finding it possible to withdraw from other labor a few years ago, he set himself seriously at work upon the biography, which we now have before us.

It is safe to say that this change from Mr. Smith's original plan means a much wider reading for the biography. Indeed, the compression of the subject into a single volume would have had a decided advantage in this respect, but anyone who is aware of the *embarras des richesses* which the author had at his disposal in the old Hayes mansion in Fremont will wonder only that he could have had the heart to practice a rigorous enough exclusion to keep within the limits of the two volumes here presented. Perhaps the Hayes Diary, drawn upon constantly for this work, may some day be published in its entirety. The Western Reserve Historical Society might find a useful field of endeavor here.

During an inroad of the Danes into the

Frith of Tay, according to Holinshed, the Scots were hard beset and about to give way. Suddenly there appeared upon the scene a farmer named Haie, with his two sons. They had observed the plight of their countrymen from the field where they were at work, and grasping plough-beams in their hands they rushed upon the foe with such lusty vigor as to turn defeat into victory. "And the King gave them armes, three scutcheons gules in a field of silver, a plowbeame added thereunto which he used instead of a battell axe, when he fought so valiantlie in defense of his owne countrie." Of this family President Hayes is said to have been a descendant. We know of no reason to doubt the connection, but it would have been of interest to the general reader to have had the evidence of it more fully stated.

A third of a century has passed since the administration of President Hayes closed, destined to have its sharper features suddenly blurred in the public eye and dulled in the public consciousness by the shot of the assassin of his successor. That time has justified those features of his policy which brought the immediate wrath of a large section of his own party heavily upon his head is now the opinion of most students of the period whose views are worth considering. Few Americans would now tolerate the thought of bolstering up by federal bayonets a state government wholly unable to command the support or respect of any considerable portion of the educated and responsible citizenship of the state, as had been done in parts of the South for some years before Hayes entered upon his high office. The difficulty grew not out of the extension of the suffrage to the enfranchised negroes in itself, but out of the fact that the Republican Party of the time had not risen high enough to refrain from the temptation to organize this immense new body of ignorant and inexperienced voters into a solid partisan tool to be used by party manipulators against the southern whites. Hayes keenly realized the abhorrent conditions to which this unwisdom had led, and had the courage to withdraw the federal troops, which were the sole support of a number of wholly corrupt and inefficient Republican state "governments," in spite of the fact that this action was sure to be construed by many as impeaching his own title to the Presidency. For the same returning boards upon whose action his own title rested had declared these Republican state officers duly elected.

In the opinion of the reviewer, the author's very extended account of the contested election is the least profitable part of his work.

* THE LIFE OF RUTHERFORD BIRCHARD HAYES, Nineteenth President of the United States. By Charles Richard Williams. In two volumes. With portraits and other illustrations. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co.

Much more readily than could have been expected, the country settled down to the acceptance of the verdict of the Electoral Commission as giving Hayes a legally unimpeachable title to the Presidency. The country realized that a certain amount of discretion had to be lodged in this Commission, and at no time was there the slightest danger of any forcible uprising against its decision. Of course it was only to be expected that thousands would feel that this discretion had not been rightly used, and that some would feel that it had been corruptly used. Thirty-eight years have passed; those most intensely interested have largely left the stage of life, and but little of the deep feeling of 1877 lingers. What good can there be in laboriously trying the whole question over again, attempting to prove what everybody knows,—that there was Democratic intimidation of colored voters in the South; slurring over what is equally known,—that there was wholesale Republican corruption in the same quarter; accusing Tilden of guilty knowledge of an attempt to secure an electoral vote by bribery, of which there is neither convincing proof nor inherent probability; defending Hayes against the now forgotten charge of paying for electoral votes by appointment of certain election officers to federal positions, of which there is equally neither valid evidence nor inherent probability? All this is only stirring up a smudge which tends to conceal the real greatness of a really great and good President, and was wholly unnecessary to the completeness of the work, except in the briefest epitome.

President Hayes had many lovable traits of character. In the thick of the Civil War, with southern bullets flying about him and occasionally into him, he could write home to his wife deprecating untrue aspersions against the men of the South. His fundamental sense of right revolted against unnecessary destruction of property in war, and the soldiers under him applied the torch only when he himself was constrained by written orders from superior authority. The later years of his life were marked by untiring devotion to Prison Reform and other philanthropic activities. His beautiful Fremont home was a centre of refined culture and high moral ideals, where men and women of the highest types of American citizenship loved to gather. Our political evolutionists will perhaps tell us that he belongs to a type irrevocably past; but it remains true that the politics of the day would lose nothing by a liberal infusion of some of his most prominent characteristics. And all this can be said, and should have been said by Mr. Williams, without casting any slur upon

the ability and character of his opponent, Samuel J. Tilden, whose services to New York were those of a great and upright statesman and philanthropist.

W. H. JOHNSON.

RECENT FICTION.*

The anonymity of so remarkable a novel as "Home," published about a year ago, could not long be preserved. It soon transpired that the author was Mr. George Agnew Chamberlain, the occupant of a consular post in South America. This accounted for the exotic graft upon the homely New England stock which made the work of such enticing interest. Mr. Chamberlain's success has encouraged him to further production, in consequence whereof we now have "Through Stained Glass," a novel which fairly matches "Home" in charm and depth of human revelation. Here also, we skip somewhat breathlessly about the globe, from Virginia to South America, thence to London and Paris, and finally to New England. A Leighton of Virginia, after fighting for the Confederacy, seeks a new home for his family, and finds it in Brazil. Presently, a boy Leighton of the northern branch is consigned to his care, and grows up in happy childish companionship with his cousin Natalie. As he approaches manhood, his father, who has been a wanderer over the face of the earth since the death of his wife in childbirth, seeks the boy out, and carries him off to Europe to make of him an artist and a gentleman. The boy is a perfect illustration of the way in which breeding will tell, for he fits into the ways of civilization without an effort, and knows by instinct how to do and say the right thing. For years the father and the son live in beautiful and devoted companionship, the former supplying the worldly wisdom of his sophisticated intellect—illuminating life for the boy as "through stained glass"—the son repaying this solicitude with affection, and preserving his own purity of soul while realizing his artistic self. He needs no curb to keep him from going astray, except in the one case of his infatuation for Miss Folly Delaires of the chorus, and here the father's persuasive tact scores a triumph. There is no blustering about it, or declared opposition, but simply a little subtle maneuvering to bring the boy to his senses, and just the touch of cynicism that is needed to open his eyes. In the end, there is Natalie, who has found a home in New England, and has never ceased to hope for her

* *THROUGH STAINED GLASS.* By George Agnew Chamberlain. New York: The Century Co.
THE SECRET OF THE REEF. By Harold Bindloss. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co.
THE HAUNTED HEART. By Agnes and Egerton Castle. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

cousin-playmate's return. The love story is very tenderly and delicately managed; it leaves far more to the imagination than it expresses, which is the way of all true art. The action of this novel extends so widely over time and space that it is perforce swift, and its jerky movement hurries us on where we would gladly linger, but it tingles with vitality and glows with beauty on well-nigh every page.

"The Secret of the Reef," the latest novel by Mr. Harold Bindloss, is written upon the stereotyped model with which his readers are familiar. There is an energetic and courageous hero, down on his luck, a heroine toward whom he aspires, and a villain who endeavors to thwart him in his efforts to win love and fortune. This villain is none other than the heroine's father, which provides material for a conflict between romantic and filial love on the part of a high-souled maiden. There is never any doubt as to which love will come out ahead. The story is concerned with the salvage of a wrecked treasure ship, sunk on a reef in the Alaskan far north. The author has abundant knowledge of his material, but there is little of either imagination or literary grace in the telling of his story.

Time was when a novel by the Castles connoted joyous adventure and the very spring-tide poetry of romance. But to "The Haunted Heart" we can ascribe no such qualities. The delicate sentiment that we used to find in their work has become coarse and treachery; the coloring is garish, and emotion is strained to the breaking point. In the slang of a bygone generation, this is a novel for which "too utterly utter" offers the only adequate description. Moreover, it makes a frank bid for cheap popularity by depicting the smart set in London society with the pencil of the caricaturist, much as Mr. Chambers describes the corresponding abscess in our American social organism. The heart which is here haunted is that of the Master of Stronaven, whose wife, after fifteen years of devotion, discovers an early lapse from virtue on the part of her husband, and runs away from him with an Italian artist. After cooling his rage by smashing the furniture, the deserted husband goes lion-shooting in Africa, and returns to England a few months later with the fixed intention of marrying the first attractive girl he meets, in order to show the errant divorced wife that he does n't care. The match is soon found in the person of an heiress, the daughter of an unspeakably vulgar and snobbish parvenue from the Argentine, and Ian weds her, while love for the vanished Morna is still gnawing at his heart. The spooks prove too much for this

heart, which breaks down after a few months of re-wedded life, and the former sharer of his couch comes post haste from her Italian villa just in time to apprise him before his death that she is sorry for her precipitate desertion, and that she has been his in spirit all the time. His brother, the Catholic priest, although overmuch given to moralizing, is the most sympathetic figure in this hectic work of fiction.

WILLIAM MORTON PAYNE.

NOTES ON NEW NOVELS.

It is a pleasant story that Mr. W. Pett Ridge has written in "The Happy Recruit" (Doran), which tells of a small German boy in London, orphaned and left with a baby sister while still in school. He grows to manhood and a wished-for marriage in the progress of the narrative; and his career, from its humble beginnings as a waiter and boy-of-all-work in a cheap hotel to the proprietorship of a successful eating-house, really tells the well-to-do and prosperous how the other half becomes so. That a German should be given so affectionate a history by an Englishman is doubly grateful in these days of international hatreds. The book has abundant humor.

The biography of a woman is set forth in much detail by Mrs. Alice Birkhead in "Destiny's Daughter" (Lane). The heroine inherits ability and an unusual type of good looks—with nothing else. Sacrificing a good match for the sake of a younger sister, she is compelled to earn her living. Failing as a schoolmistress, she becomes private secretary to a self-made manufacturer with parliamentary aspirations, a widower with grown children. His proposal drives her to the stage, for which she had early shown aptitude, and the slow path to success is courageously climbed. The end of the story is a surprise, almost a shock; but the foundation for it has been well laid nevertheless.

To be able to write a story with sound historic foundations that reads far better than any of the dreadful trash which passes current among many boys, is an achievement to be proud of. Mr. Zane Grey has done this in "The Lone Star Ranger" (Harper), which is dedicated to the gallant body of men whose bravery and usefulness it records. Half the stirring tale is devoted to the manner in which Buckley Duane is driven by inheritance and environment into outlawry; the other half deals with his rehabilitation under the law as a Texas Ranger. Except for a chapter or two near the *dénouement*, the record is as limp as the story itself is turbulent, making a glorified and respectable "dime novel."

Philadelphia society, assuredly not at its best, figures exclusively in Mrs. Therese Tyler's "The Dusty Road" (Lippincott). The heroine is an ambitious girl, brought up in genteel poverty by a mother whose life is spent in maintaining her social position in the face of huge discouragements. The girl is not socially ambitious, but longs for better things. In the progress of the story she has several lovers. One she treats with youthful in-

tolerance. Another she dallies with until the reader almost loses sympathy for her, so much of a brute is he. At the end she finds her mate, rather to everybody's surprise—his, her own, and also the reader's. The work is styled realistic, here synonymous with disagreeable. It certainly upsets the prevalent idea that Philadelphia is "slow."

Miss Elsie Singmaster has again dealt with the Pennsylvania Germans whom she knows and loves so well, in "Katy Gaumer" (Houghton), a simple tale of a young girl who finds her heart's desire after long wandering. Under the love story lies an even more absorbing current, based on the silence of a good man who has been led by one crime into making a blunder; and who allows an innocent man's life to be ruined under accusation of crime. The book is truly an interpretation of a people who are a real part of American life, yet have kept old-country ways and habits of thought through generations of residence among us. With the knowledge given of them in such books as this, even this strangeness is bound to disappear.

The Philippines have produced an unusual novel in Mr. Walter Elwood's "Guimó" (Reilly & Britton), which deals with the misfortunes of a young half-caste, the illegitimate son of a Spanish priest and a native woman, who lends his name to the book. There is much local color, laid on with a palette knife by the use on every page of native terms and native legends and superstitions; but the writer seems really to have penetrated below the surface of an inexorably alien people and to disclose something of their thoughts and aspirations. Tragedy runs through the narrative to its close. Such a book, could it obtain wide circulation, would have a beneficent effect upon the people of the United States, and might interest them a little in their far Eastern possessions.

The title of Mr. E. F. Benson's new novel, "Arundel" (Doran), is the name of the country place inhabited by two of his characters, a widowed mother and a marriageable daughter. Next door lives an eligible young man, a broker by occupation, but with a sincere love for and appreciation of music, poor performer though he is. The story opens in India, where the greatly loved daughter of an army officer is about to leave him and her step-mother, to visit his sister, the lady of Arundel. She, too, is a musician, and such a performer as the young man wishes himself to be. When she arrives her cousin and the broker are already betrothed,—one of those calm engagements based upon propinquity rather than passion. Music opens new vistas, and brings about a tense situation which is only to be solved by the rather awkward expedient of death. The narrative is unusually well written, but others of Mr. Benson's stories have been better contrived.

"Mrs. Martin's Man" (Macmillan) is the skilful work of Mr. St. John G. Ervine, who will be remembered for several plays produced in this country by the Irish Players. His novel, like these plays, has its scene near and in the Ulster metropolis of Belfast, and deals with Irish Protestants. Before the tale closes he places his protagonist, Mrs. Martin, in as difficult a position as can well be imagined either for sister, wife, or mother.

Without much schooling, with no help from kinsfolk, relying little upon religion, she nevertheless wins her peace and solves her intricate problems by the exercise of common sense and a pragmatic philosophy which leave nothing to be desired. The character drawing is minute and striking; the entire conception is dramatic and powerful; and the leading character affords an example of humaneness which may well be emulated. Social problems disappear in the face of an individuality as well balanced as Mrs. Martin's.

Dartmoor is beloved of English novelists, and few have touched it without commending it to their readers. Mr. John Trevena is one of the best known of these fiction writers, and his latest story of the hills and moors, "Sleeping Waters" (Kernerley), is a work of unusual fascination, as remote from the affairs of every-day living as poetry and imagination can make it. A Roman priest, stricken in health, is sent by a wealthy parishioner to the home of his ancestors, after having been regaled with local and family superstitions and traditions. He drinks of the waters of a spring which brings forgetfulness, apparently when fully convalescent, in reality while still in a sub-species of delirium. What follows is melodramatic, almost mediævally so, in the telling. A beautiful maiden, the spirit of the moors incarnate, wins him from his priestly vows, and in his attempt to gain her he fights all sorts of queer persons,—a scoundrelly lawyer, a tool of a physician, a crazed and drunken mother, an ignorant tenantry steeped in its folly, and the elements themselves. The close of the book makes all sound and well again, though the priest renounces his church to gain a real love, shadowed at the book's opening.

Mr. Booth Tarkington has written a vital criticism of American life in its bustling cities, and has called it, aptly enough, "The Turmoil" (Harper). Where others have attacked moral, political, economic, and racial problems, he has taken æsthetic ground, and has objected to our national quest for Bigness and its ensuing consequences as being in bad taste. He takes a family of father, mother, sister, and three brothers, every one of whom has lived with little knowledge of the amenities, either at home or abroad. But they would not be American if they had not some aspirations. The father has made his fortune, built him a mansion in a somewhat fashionable neighborhood, and the family looks about for social connections. Next their new house live people of better position than themselves, but now reduced to grinding poverty; and the only child of the house, a daughter, conceives it to be her duty to her parents to marry one of the unmarried sons of the rich neighbors. The repellent sordidness of her procedure, baffled once by accidental death and an awakening of conscience, is reconciled with decency at the end of the book. Mr. Tarkington succeeds in making the story not only eminently readable and a model of constructive ability, but he keeps his readers in sympathy with all his characters, so humanly are they depicted and developed. But it is curious to note how carefully the moral element is eliminated in the process. Its lesson is given by indirection.

BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS.

*Miscellaneous
of a humanist.*

That Mr. John Jay Chapman deserves to be called a humanist, not in the restricted Petrarchian sense of the term, nor indeed in the peculiar meaning attached to the word by Professor Schiller, but with the larger connotations it carries with it in current speech, is abundantly proved, if proof were needed, by his latest book, "Memories and Milestones" (Moffat, Yard & Co.), which is issued in the conviction that the putting forth of such collections of personal reminiscence and more or less ripe reflection "helps the general atmosphere of thought and enriches everyone a little." With brief but carefully considered and always scholarly talks on art and ethical culture, on modern drama and the negro question, on William James and Horace Howard Furness and Julia Ward Howe, he both reveals the range of his own interests and sympathies and opens to the reader many new and inviting vistas of speculation and inquiry. Like William James, whose portrait serves as frontispiece to the book, and whose personality inspires one of its most readable chapters, Mr. Chapman is perhaps even more suggestive than expressive; but he seems not quite to have done justice to James's genius in asserting of him that "he had not the gift of expression, but rather the gift of suggestion." Nearer the truth would it be to say of that master of apt and original epithet, of brilliantly illuminating phrase or idiom, that he had both the gift of expression and, in a still greater degree, the gift of suggestion. A chapter on Harvard's distinguished and still active ex-president uses throughout the obituary past tense. Was the article "released" prematurely? Certainly its very opening sentence, "For half a century President Eliot was one of the great personal figures in American life," with all that follows, carries implications that fortunately are not yet true. In his discussion of "Shaw and the Modern Drama" the author shows himself fair-minded and not unappreciative of Mr. Shaw's undeniable genius, but a little severe in his opinion that "Shaw wants merely to get heard of and to make money"—as if such a purpose were not sure, in the very nature of things, to defeat its own ends. Rather, one might venture to say, Mr. Shaw is immensely interested in his own ideas, in the kaleidoscopic oddity of aspect that the world presents to him; after that the money and the fame are probably not unwelcome. But Mr. Chapman wins assent when he continues: "You cannot say he is a man without heart: he is the kindest of men. But he is a man without taste or reverence. He does not know

that there are things which cannot be made funny. He is a man in whose composition something is left out. You cannot *blame* him, any more than you can blame the color-blind. He is beauty-blind, and amuses himself with seeing what grotesques he can pick out of the carpet of life." The author takes occasion to say a good word, and a needed word, for the study of the classics, more particularly of Greek, "as a pleasure," both in school and after school; but he errs in calling Cæsar's "Commentaries" the "dullest book in Latin." That is the schoolboy's natural misconception. There are many Latin books, especially of post-classical authorship, that far exceed Cæsar in dullness, if Cæsar be dull. Now and then a misspelled foreign word, as *Zeitgeist* and the unpluralized first element in *morceau choisis*, disfigures Mr. Chapman's scholarly page. Portraits of Dr. Furness, Mrs. Howe, and Charles Eliot Norton, to the last-named of whom he devotes one of his best chapters of mingled reminiscence and characterization and suggestive observation, find appropriate place in the volume, in addition to the portrait of James already mentioned. The book is the best of its sort that has yet come from its author's pen.

*Defects and
possibilities of
the modern city.*

The most recent of Mr. Frederic C. Howe's three or four books on municipal affairs bears the ambitious and alluring title, "The Modern City and its Problems" (Scribner). In an earlier volume of the series Mr. Howe has developed with much ingenuity the thesis that in the city lies the hope of democratic institutions, and in another book he has described concretely the conduct of municipal activities in Great Britain and Germany. In the present work he traverses ground considerably more extended. Almost every division of the subject, historical and descriptive, which receives attention in the text-books is accorded a chapter, and the more recently developed problems of municipal administration, such as city planning, housing, and recreation, are dealt with in considerable detail. Both American and European cities come within the scope of the survey. Mr. Howe is ready enough to admit, as most people are, that the American city "lags behind the work it should properly perform," that it is "negative in its functions rather than positive in its services," and that "it has so little concern for its people that they in turn have little concern for it." And his views concerning the cause of this state of affairs and its remedy are rather out of the ordinary. The difficulty, he believes, is not to be sought in the character of the American

people, or in their supposed neglectful attitude toward politics and their tolerance of evil. It is only an assumption, he maintains, that they have willingly abdicated their responsibilities and turned the city over to the professional politician as an easy escape from the burdens which its management imposes. The conditions of neglect, partisanship, and tolerance of evil which exist are declared to be traceable back to legal institutions, to constitutional and political limitations under which the people are compelled to work in municipal affairs. The remedy lies in less rather than more restraint, greater rather than less municipal activity. "These conditions can only be corrected by a programme of city building, of city service, through compulsory co-operation, or socialization. To this co-operation there are no set limits. For many years to come the city will continue to increase its activities and enlarge its services. This is the lesson of the past; it is the promise of the future." Mr. Howe writes, as he remarks, from the inside of the city. From the time when, a good many years ago, he saw active service in the city council and on the finance commission of Cleveland until his recent appointment as commissioner of immigration at New York, his tasks have fallen where the problems of the city loom largest. Whatever he writes bears the stamp of experience and of conviction, and is, in addition, eminently readable. Inevitably one who writes so frankly for the casual reader falls into errors of generalization. Thus, Mr. Howe is led to make the somewhat astonishing remark that even to-day civilization in the rural districts "does not progress beyond its simplest forms." But the fault is one which can be overlooked by any one who cares for fresh, vigorous, and stimulating writing on a subject of vital present-day importance.

*Taking stock
of Nietzsche.*

About one-third of the 333 pages of Mr. Willard Huntington Wright's "What Nietzsche Taught" (Huebsch) is devoted to the life of the philosopher and the genesis of his works, and the rest to excerpts from the works. It is a helpful book for the beginner who approaches Nietzsche with the query that will not down: What did he say? It is not a criticism, but a presentation; and as such it is excellent, despite a few inaccuracies. Fr. W. Ritschl did not "found the science of historical literary criticism as we know it to-day" (page 27), but the Schlegels; though Nietzsche meant the Fall of Wagner by his "Der Fall Wagner," it is altogether wrong to translate the title in this way (page 38);

Nietzsche's friend was Malvida von Meysenbug not "Mysenburg" (page 41); Vauvenargues would not recognize himself as "Vanergues" (page 45); Nietzsche's etymologies of *bonus* and *bellum* have not been unreservedly accepted (page 207); and Mr. H. L. Mencken, to whom the volume is dedicated, has not been "the critic who has given the greatest impetus to the study of Nietzsche in this country,"—that was done by the separate introductions to the various translations published in this country by Messrs. Macmillan, and by the works of Halévy, Kennedy, and Mücke. There are three contentions, on the other hand, that are irrefutable: to know Nietzsche in part he must be studied as a whole; there are no important contradictions in his philosophy; and he has had, next to Kant, the greatest influence on the development of modern thought. It is difficult to think to-day apart from Nietzsche; he expressed himself on every subject. What he says may not be pleasant; it does not lull to ease, but arouses to action. On this account a careful selection of his commitments on burning questions is valuable. We may look in vain for some of our most cherished apothegms, and we may find others that strike us as negligible; but on the whole, we find enough to make us think,—and that is a vast deal. Just as one should begin the study of Nietzsche's works with "Human, All too Human," so could one most advantageously undertake the study of Nietzsche with Mr. Wright's volume. Besides containing the essential facts of the great Yea-Sayer's life, it contains also the greatest truths he expressed during his life. Each of the former may be a blind alley that leads nowhere; but each of the latter has a horizon-widening quality that is most invigorating. "The symbol of the modern soul," Nietzsche says, "is the labyrinth." True, and he has thrown out a number of life-lines by which we may work our way through it. The strongest of these are contained in this book, which has also a bibliography compiled with common-sense.

*Mr. Chesterton
on barbarism.*

Mr. Chesterton's opinion of Germany and the German Emperor is no secret to the world at large, and the vehement expression of that opinion as contained in the little book entitled "The Appetite of Tyranny" (Dodd) will give no shock of surprise to anyone who has been for the past few months even a hasty reader of the daily hodge-podge of intelligence and misintelligence printed by the newspaper press concerning the great war. It is his "Barbarism of Berlin" and "Letters to an Old Gari-baldian" that are brought within the covers

of the above-named book, which shows its brilliant author in highly characteristic vein—as, indeed, what writing from his pen does not?—and inevitably reveals some of the faults inseparable from such astonishing cleverness of intellect and enviable facility of expression. The excellence of the book lies in its forceful and original and convincing demonstration of that quality of German militarism (and in fact of all militarism, though the limitation is not removed) which Mr. Chesterton chooses to call barbarism, and which indicates, not an insufficiency of twentieth-century civilization, such as, with some reason, may be urged in dispraise of the Russians, but a ruthless disregard of certain fundamental principles that cannot be sacrificed without plunging us all back into chaos and black night. The less praiseworthy feature of the book is found in its unsparing vehemence of invective, in its author's allowing himself to be carried away by his own momentum, as when he writes: "So strongly do the instincts of the Prussian drive against liberty, that he would rather oppress other people's subjects than think of anybody going without the benefits of oppression. He is a sort of disinterested despot. He is as disinterested as the devil who is ready to do any one's dirty work." In further illustration of the book's tone, let this be added: "Wherever the most miserable remnant of our race, astray and dried up in deserts, or buried forever under the fall of bad civilizations, has some feeble memory that men are men, that bargains are bargains, that there are two sides to a question, or even that it takes two to make a quarrel—that remnant has the right to resist the New Culture, to the knife and club and splintered stone. For the Prussian begins all his culture by that act which is the destruction of all creative thought and constructive action. He breaks that mirror in the mind, in which a man can see the face of his friend or foe." The two parts of the book are essentially one in purpose and manner, and both are eminently and brilliantly Chestertonian.

*Some new
memorials of
the Brownings.*

The announcement of a volume of "New Poems by Robert Browning and Elizabeth Barrett Browning" (Macmillan) must have been hailed with joyful anticipation by thousands of Browning lovers. Something of the old thrill many of us recall upon the appearance of "Ferishtah's Fancies," "Asolando," or "Aurora Leigh" stirred again, together with a vague hope that by some good fortune something equally momentous might have been unearthed even at this late day. Let us

not be too ungrateful, even though this somewhat unreasonable hope has not been fulfilled; let us be glad that we can add twenty-nine poems to our "complete editions" of Robert Browning and six to those of Mrs. Browning. There will be a difference of opinion as to the righteousness of these addenda,—a doubt whether it is just to a poet to rake his desk, after he has gone, for what he has himself discarded. Seldom indeed does his poetical reputation gain by such a proceeding; nevertheless when these discarded works are put up for sale at public auction, as many of the present collections were two years ago, it seems only decently respectful to beloved memories to rescue them from almost certain loss or annihilation. In the present volume notes have been added by such competent hands as those of Messrs. Frederic G. Kenyon, Bertram Dobell, and Edmund Gosse, telling all that is known of the literary or bibliographical history of the poems. Perhaps the chief interest, however, will be found in some thirty-five pages of criticisms written by Elizabeth Barrett to her future husband on his submitting to her in manuscript certain of his poems. "Saul" and "Luria" are two of the poems which seem to have received her special care, and one has only to compare the lines as first written with their present form to realize how much they gain by the sensitive and sensible suggestions. We discover something quite contradictory to the accepted tradition that each worked entirely independent of the other. A reproduction of the earliest known portrait of Browning, made from an old daguerreotype, and one of Elizabeth Barrett from a miniature painting, are the sole illustrations.

*An optimist
in the
Far East.*

A travel-book which shows unusual sympathy and insight is Mr. Clayton Sedgwick Cooper's "The Modernizing of the Orient" (McBride, Nast & Co.). It is the result of two world-journeys, and its chapters deal with conditions in North Africa, Egypt, India, Burma, China, the Philippines, and Japan. Descriptive passages are not infrequent, but Mr. Cooper was most interested in the social, educational, and religious "modernizing" which is now in process throughout the once "unchanging East." In gathering his information he was catholic and judicious, so that he is able to present not only the views of Western officials and missionaries, but also of thoughtful natives. The chapters on educational progress in Egypt, India, China, and Japan, on religious transformation in India and Burma, and on social changes in India, are

very suggestive. A prevailing note is that of optimism. Although he visited China just before the ill-starred counter-revolution, yet he believes the Chinese "will bring victory out of defeat in accordance with their immemorial habit of stumbling along through chaos to order, accomplishing often the seemingly impossible." And a sympathetic appreciation of the good points of the eastern peoples is constantly manifest, the Filipinos alone proving a disappointment,—but then the chapter on the Philippines is in itself disappointing. In matters of opinion, although Mr. Cooper will not have all the authorities on his side, yet he will find very general support for his statements. Errors in fact are surprisingly few: "five hundred lakhs" are considerably more than "one-half million," and a new definition would be necessary in order to show that ninety per cent of the people of India are agricultural. There are, also, a few typographical errors, such as *Banio*, *Morro*, *Mindano*, for *Baguio*, *Moro*, and *Mindanao*.

The play
that won
\$10,000.

Apple-trees and larkspur and lilacs in bloom, shimmering gowns and rose-trimmed bonnets of an older time, sap mounting and everything breaking bounds because of springtime and love in New England,—all this adds charm to the graceful manner in which Miss Alice Brown has presented her theme in the play, "Children of Earth" (Macmillan). The story is that of Mary Ellen, whom Peter Hale persuades that nothing else matters but love—not even Jane, the drunken gypsy wife who has long been to him as one that is dead. Resolved to live their own lives, the two steal away; unexpectedly Jane's grief at their going clouds their radiant and belated day of spring. They return to do what is "right," the three resuming their neighborly duties as though the incident had never been. This is beautiful, perhaps; but it is not life. Did Miss Brown's idealism cause her to forget at the end that her characters are children of earth? What if Jane's nature is still unsubdued? Or if Peter wavers some day when impulse and passion catch noble resolve on the rebound? Or if Mary Ellen herself either revolts, in a moment of wild abandon, against the instinct of imprisoning her emotions forever, or else lives to witness the slow and sordid death, for want of expression, of what she believed was love? The days to come will bring forth the real struggle,—a struggle poignant, intense; not even the restriction of the sub-title, "a play of New England," convinces of the contrary. This struggle, together with a solution, whatever it may be, the author

has evaded and has missed thereby the opportunity for a powerful dramatic appeal, without which the crux of the story is merely an episode requiring one act for its presentation instead of four. The conventional ending would show Mary Ellen going away. Since she stays, we demand another glimpse of these strong characters to reveal whether they stand or bend or break. There are promises here of a something which justifies Mr. Winthrop Ames in the belief that his ten-thousand dollar prize was wisely awarded. As it is, however, the play is incomplete. It does not satisfy. And, after all, should not all art, as George Gissing suggested, be "an expression, *satisfying* and abiding, of the zest of life"?

BRIEFER MENTION.

Nothing new by way of praise or dispraise can be said of the English "Who's Who" for 1915 (Macmillan) which carries the volume to the sixty-seventh year of issue and usefulness. There are now 250,000 biographies included, together with additional current information, within its 2500 pages. And still the dimensions remain practicable.

The issue in attractive form and pocket size of "Woman and War," a chapter reprinted from Mrs. Olive Schreiner's "Woman and Labor," deserves mention, even amid the present deluge of war literature. While much that is produced to-day is ephemeral, this essay, written a dozen odd years ago, still stands among the most distinctive and forceful condemnations of war of our day. Messrs. Stokes are the publishers.

"The Elements of the Short Story," by Professor Edward Everett Hale, Jr., and Mr. Frederick T. Dawson, is an eminently sane and useful book. While most editors of recent collections of short stories have striven for novelties in the way of translations and selections from recent magazine literature, Messrs. Hale and Dawson have had the courage to confine themselves to the best and best-known work of a half-dozen American authors whose reputations have been tried by time. The illustrations of various types of story are well chosen; and the editorial matter, while slight in amount, is pointed and suggestive. (Holt.)

Dr. Frederick Tupper and Dr. James W. Tupper have chosen a dozen plays for the volume whose title explains their selection, "Representative English Dramas from Dryden to Sheridan" (Oxford Press). The inclusion of "She Stoops to Conquer," "The Rivals," and "The School for Scandal" is necessary no doubt, on the score of completeness; although these plays can be obtained in numerous satisfactory editions for a mere two-pence. By restricting the period covered, the editors might instead have used the space for some of the more inaccessible plays,—in fact, those from the very authors whose omission is referred to with regret in the introductory note. The bibliography and the notes at the end of the volume are excellent in every way.

NOTES.

"The Chronicles of the Imp" is the title of Mr. Jeffery Farnol's forthcoming novel.

Mrs. Mary Roberts Rinehart's new novel, "K," will be published in the summer by the Houghton Mifflin Co.

"Fidelity" by Miss Susan Glaspell is a novel which Messrs. Small, Maynard & Co. have in train for publication this month.

Mr. Frank Swinnerton's critical study of Robert Louis Stevenson is ready and will be issued immediately by Mr. Mitchell Kennerley.

M. Emile Verhaeren has written a new book of verse, "La Belgique Sanglante," inspired by the part Belgium has played in the war.

An appreciation of Mr. Edward Carpenter and his teaching, from the pen of an intimate friend, Mr. Edward Lewis, will appear immediately.

The first book General Friedrich von Bernhardi has written since the war broke out is "Germany and England," which will be published before long by Messrs. G. W. Dillingham Co.

Mr. John Masfield has written a book called "John M. Synge: A Few Personal Recollections, with Biographical Notes," which will be published in May by the Cuala Press, of Dublin.

"The Invisible Event," the final volume of Mr. J. D. Beresford's trilogy of novels dealing with the life of Jacob Stahl, has just been published in England and will undoubtedly be issued in this country before long.

Among forthcoming additions to the "Oxford Standard Authors" will be "The Arabian Nights: A Selection," with illustrations by Millais, Houghton, Pinwell, and others; and Kingsley's "Hypatia," illustrated by Mr. Byam Shaw.

A volume of verse by Lord Curzon of Kedleston, entitled "War Songs and other Translations," is announced by the John Lane Co. This house will also publish shortly, "Ventures in Thought," a volume of essays by Mr. Francis Coult.

Readers of the brilliant essays contributed to THE DIAL for many years past by Mr. Charles Leonard Moore will be glad to know that a selection of these will appear during the early autumn in a volume to be published by Messrs. Putnam.

Mr. H. S. Souttar, one of the surgeons in charge of the British Field Hospital, describes his recent experiences in Malines, Termonde, and Ypres in a volume entitled "A Surgeon in Belgium," which will be issued immediately by Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co.

As American agents for the Cambridge University Press, Messrs. Putnam will shortly publish an essay on "Alexander Scott, Montgomerie, and Drummond of Hawthornden as Lyric Poets," by Catharine M. Maclellan. The essay gained the Lord Rector's Prize in Edinburgh University in 1911-12.

The novels of Godwin, Holcroft, and their circle as source-books on the life and thought of their time are discussed in a volume entitled "The French Revolution and the English Novel," by Allene Gregory, which Messrs. Putnam have nearly

ready. The author contrasts the works in question with anti-Revolutionary fiction in England at the same period, also devoting a chapter to the novels expressing the early feminism of Mary Wollstonecraft.

The English and American rights in Sir Sven Hedin's "With the German Armies in the West" have been acquired by Mr. John Lane, and the volume will appear within the next month or two. The author had unusual opportunities for seeing things behind the German lines and writes from the German point of view.

Mr. Edward Hutton has written a study, based on contemporary authorities, of the attack of Attila upon civilization in the fifth century, and its defeat on the plain of Chalons, as well as its relation to the Great War of the present day. The book will be published during the spring under the title of "Attila and the Huns."

Professor George M. Wrong, of the University of Toronto, has written a series of papers on "The War Spirit of Germany," which the Oxford University Press is bringing out immediately as a pamphlet. Mr. Edward Carpenter's essays on the war, under the title of "The Healing of Nations," announced some weeks ago, are expected almost immediately.

New Rochelle's new library building has now seen a year of use, and the librarian reports an encouraging activity in the various departments of the institution. Here is a significant scrap from her annual record: "A review of the year's work shows a marked tendency toward sociological study and investigation. Several people have been aided in the production of books, and in one case the location of an obscure town in England was the means of establishing communication with the beneficiary of a will, an instance of the practical value of reference work."

A new language, that of the Esquimaux, has just gained a place in the world of books through the medium of a volume called "Singnagtugag" — in English, "The Dream," — written by an Esquimaux clergyman, and published in Greenland in his native tongue. The author, Mathias Storeh, is the son of a seal-hunter in the far North, and his book records incidents and impressions of his boyhood which throw much fresh light on the customs of the Esquimaux. A Danish correspondent of the London "Nation," who has examined the book, states that it has a distinct ironic vein which finds expression in the conclusion — a dream of a self-governed Greenland two hundred years hence.

Dr. Charles R. Henderson, professor of sociology in the University of Chicago, criminologist, author, lecturer, and for many years past a valued contributor to THE DIAL, died at Charleston, S. C., on March 29. He was born in 1848, at Covington, Ind. Ordained a minister in 1873, he accepted the pastorate of the Baptist Church first in Terre Haute, then in Detroit, and in 1892 became chaplain of the University of Chicago. At the time of his death he was head of the department of practical sociology in the University, associate editor of the "American Journal of Sociology," and president of the United Charities of Chicago. His

first-hand investigations and work in behalf of the oppressed and unemployed in Chicago and elsewhere established for him an international reputation as a sympathetic student of humanity. His writings reveal a rare scholarship and cover a wide range in the field of sociology, dealing, more specifically, with the study of crime, treatment of delinquent and defective classes, prisons and prison reform, and modern methods of charity.

"The Nations' Histories" is the title of a new series of historical manuals which will be launched during the present season. The volumes will differ from other histories in the attention given to physical and topographical features in determining the development of the different European nations, and to the archaeological and architectural remains which are the standing monuments of past achievement. Each volume will contain an appendix giving the present state of the country in full detail. The first three to be published are as follows: "Russia" by Dr. Harold W. Williams, "Germany" by Mr. W. T. Waugh, and "Poland" by Mr. G. E. Slocombe.

A book of whimsical philosophy and banter, "with an ambiguous introduction by H. G. Wells," will shortly be published in England under the title of "Boon, the Mind of the Race, the Last Asses of the Devil, and the Last Trump," described as being "the table-talk of a deceased literary man, with some fragments of his unpublished works," compiled by his executor, Reginald Bliss. George Boon, "the author of irreproachable novels of world-wide fame," is apparently not so much dead as missing. These literary remains of the vanished author are published as a sort of satirical commentary upon the times, and especially upon the book world of to-day.

Twenty-one new volumes are to be added at once to "Everyman's Library" by Messrs. Dutton. Among them are Professor Dowden's "Life of Robert Browning," the second volume of Froude's "Short Studies," Dostoevsky's "Poor Folk" and "The Gambler," translated by Mr. C. J. Hogarth, whose translation of Erckmann-Chatrian's "Story of a Peasant," in two volumes, is also added to the department of fiction; Mignet's "History of the French Revolution," with an introduction by Mr. L. Cecil Jane; Josephus's "Wars of the Jews," with an introduction by Dr. Jacob Hart; Emerson's Poems, with an introduction by Professor Bakewell, of Yale; Ibsen's "Brand" translated by Mr. F. E. Garrett; and an "Anthology of British Historical Speeches and Orations," compiled by Mr. Ernest Rhys.

Walter Crane, the English artist, author, and lecturer, died on March 15, at the age of seventy. His first illustrated book, "The New Forest," appeared in 1863. During his long career he has won many high honors, including membership in several of the principal academies in England and on the Continent. His published writings include "An Artist's Reminiscences," "India Impressions," and "William Morris and Whistler." Of his work in illustration, through which he was most widely known, the sumptuous edition of Spenser's "Faerie Queene" is doubtless the best example. His famous

"toy-books" are known to children everywhere. The type of gift-book represented by his "Flower Wedding," "A Masque of Days," "Flowers from Shakespeare's Garden," etc., and several others, was extremely popular with an older generation.

"Studies in Philology" will hereafter be published by the University of North Carolina in the form of a quarterly journal. The first number, bearing the date January, 1915, contains a critical edition by Professor James H. Hanford of "Wine, Beere, Ale, and Tobacco, Contending for Superiority," a curious debate play, hitherto accessible only in a rare reprint. Besides being of value because of its numerous contemporary allusions, relating particularly to the manners and customs of the tavern, this text has special interest for the student of Elizabethan drama as a survival of the interlude and as a specimen of the minor entertainments in vogue at the universities. In his introduction Professor Hanford has discussed the sources of the material and shown the close connection existing between this piece and several well-known Cambridge University plays. The first, second, and third editions have been collated for the first time, and the text has been fully illustrated in notes. In form, the new quarterly is eminently attractive.

Charles Francis Adams, historian and publicist, direct descendant of two United States presidents, son of one of our most distinguished diplomats, and otherwise claiming the regard and remembrance of posterity, died at his winter home in Washington, March 20. Born in Boston, May 27, 1835, and graduated from Harvard in 1856, he studied law in the office of Richard Henry Dana, author of "Two Years before the Mast," and was admitted to the bar, but had hardly entered upon the practice of his profession before the outbreak of the war claimed his energies, and its close found him more interested in railway management, in various public questions, and in historical and other studies, than in the calling which he had at first chosen. In the field of letters and learning he is to be remembered for his epoch-making Phi Beta Kappa oration at Cambridge in 1883, when he delivered himself of sundry opinions concerning "A College Fetich" (classical studies) that are thought to have turned the tide at Harvard and beyond in favor of the sciences in education, for his biography of Richard Henry Dana, his "Three Episodes of Massachusetts History," "Massachusetts, its Historians and its History," the life of his father in the "American Statesmen" series, and several volumes of miscellanies on historical, diplomatic, and military themes. Two years ago he delivered at Oxford a course of lectures on American history. His long connection with the Massachusetts Historical Society, his repeated reelection to the Harvard Board of Overseers, his many appointments to public positions of importance, and the learned degrees and other honors conferred upon him, bore witness to the high esteem in which he was held. A clear and ready writer, with aptitude for historical research, he made notable contributions to the history of his native State, and wrote also with mastery of other subjects.

TOPICS IN LEADING PERIODICALS.

April, 1915.

Abruzzi, The Earthquake in. Thomas N. Page . . . Scribner
 Antiques, Fraudulent. Gardner Teall . . . Am. Homes
 Artist's Morality, An. Horace Holley . . . Forum
 Banking Problems. Thomas Conway, Jr. . . . Pop. Sc.
 Bible-study in Colleges and Schools. E. A. Cross . . . Am. Jour. Soc.
 Book Printing, Early. H. D. Eberlein . . . Am. Homes
 Book-collecting. A. Edward Newton . . . Atlantic
 British Sea-power and South America. R. G. Usher . . . Century
 Capital, Rate for, and the War. B. W. Holt . . . Pop. Sc.
 Carnegie Foundation, The. Henry S. Pritchett . . . No. Amer.
 Carpathians, Fighting in. J. F. J. Archibald . . . Scribner
 Churches, Unity of the. Newman Smyth . . . Yale
 City, The, as an Institution. R. E. Park . . . Am. Jour. Soc.
 City, The Brand of the. Walter E. Weyl . . . Harper
 Clayton Act, The. W. H. S. Stevens . . . Am. Econ. Rev.
 Cloture. Champ Clark . . . North American
 Collier, William. Peter C. Macfarlane . . . Everybody's
 Color in Western Art. Mary Austin . . . Century
 Competition, The Conservation of . . . Unpopular
 Competition, The Culmination of . . . Unpopular
 Constantinople and the Turks. G. F. Herriek . . . Rev. of Revs.
 Cost of Living, The. Margaret S. Kendall . . . Atlantic
 Cotton Futures Act, The. Luther Conant, Jr. . . . Am. Econ. Rev.
 Criminal, The New View of the . . . Unpopular
 Dahlias for the Home Garden. J. H. Gardner . . . Am. Homes
 Debutantes, The Mobilization of . . . Unpopular
 Defence, National, A Book on. F. R. Coudert . . . No. Amer.
 Defence, The National . . . Unpopular
 Deffand, Mme. du. Gamaliel Bradford . . . No. Amer.
 Drama: Upside Down. Brander Matthews . . . No. Amer.
 Eastern Moat of Europe, The . . . Unpopular
 Emeralds, Decreasing Supply of. Virginia Roderick . . . Everybody's
 England, The Changing Mind of. L. P. Jacks . . . Atlantic
 England and the English. Infanta Eulalia . . . Century
 England and the War. L. P. Jacks . . . Yale
 English Literature in France. Emile Legouis . . . Yale
 European Cultures, War of the. J. S. Schapiro . . . Forum
 Farm Credit in Kansas. George E. Putnam . . . Am. Homes
 Flowers: Changing Their Color. S. L. Bastin . . . Pop. Sc.
 Foreign Trade, A Message on. C. H. Sherrill . . . Pop. Sc.
 Foreign Trade, War and. H. E. Miles . . . Pop. Sc.
 Foreign Trade of the United States. A. B. Farquhar . . . Pop. Sc.
 Fragonard Panels, The. Ernest Peixotto . . . Scribner
 France, War Leaders of. Charles Johnston . . . Rev. of Revs.
 Free Ports, American. Frederic C. Howe . . . Pop. Sc.
 Frost, Robert. Sylvester Baxter . . . Rev. of Revs.
 German Spirit, The. Havelock Ellis . . . Atlantic
 German Trenches, In the. John Reed . . . Metropolitan
 Germany's Terms. Hans Delbrück . . . Atlantic
 Hay, John, Letters and Diaries of . . . Harper
 Health, Examinations, Periodic. E. L. Fisk . . . Pop. Sc.
 Henry Street Settlement, The—II. Lillian D. Wald . . . Atlantic
 Highbrow and Lowbrow. Van Wyck Brooks . . . Forum
 Holland's Plan of Defence. R. J. Jessurun . . . Rev. of Revs.
 Imperialism and the Christian Ideal. B. W. Bacon . . . Yale
 Italy's Duty. Guglielmo Ferrero . . . Atlantic
 James, William. M. H. Hedges . . . Forum
 Josephus, Sir. George Harvey . . . North American
 Lansing, Robert. J. B. Scott . . . Rev. of Revs.
 Law, International, on the Sea. C. H. Stockton . . . World's Work
 Lawn, The. Andrew Hoeben . . . Am. Homes
 Letter-writing in Walpole's Time. C. B. Tinker . . . Yale
 Liberty and License. H. M. Aubrey . . . Forum
 Literature, Some Recent Philosophy of . . . Unpopular
 Lombardy, The French at. Arno Dorsch . . . World's Work
 Louis XVI, Death of. H. Belloc . . . Century
 Mather, Stephen T. Enos A. Mills . . . Rev. of Revs.
 Merchant Marine, Extension of Our. G. W. Norris . . . Pop. Sc.
 Mexico, Cause of the Revolution in . . . Unpopular
 Midwife in Chicago, The. Grace Abbott . . . Am. Jour. Soc.
 Motoring Abroad. Louise Closser Hale . . . Harper
 Municipal Problems, American. C. R. Woodruff . . . Pop. Sc.
 National Efficiency. Charles W. Elliot . . . Atlantic
 Nationality, The Bonds of. Albion W. Small . . . Am. Jour. Soc.
 Nationality and the New Europe. A. C. Coolidge . . . Yale
 Neutrality, Economic Importance of. G. E. Sherman . . . Pop. Sc.
 Neutralization, Rights of. George G. Wilson . . . Yale
 O'Keefe, Ellen, and Ex-prisoners. Henry Magill . . . Everybody's
 Old Maids, Apology for. Henry D. Sedgwick . . . Yale
 Opium Question, End of the. Hamilton Wright . . . Rev. of Revs.
 Optimism, American. T. H. Price . . . World's Work
 Ovid among the Goths. Gamaliel Bradford . . . Yale
 Panama Canal, Building the—II. G. W. Goethals . . . Scribner
 Parks, National, Our. S. T. Mather . . . Rev. of Revs.
 Pease, George E. Woodberry . . . North American
 Perkins, George W. Harold Kellok . . . Century
 Perret, F. A., Volcanologist. French Strother . . . World's Work
 Physics, The New. John Burroughs . . . Yale
 Politics and Prosperity. James B. Duke . . . No. Amer.
 Pork Barrel Pensions. B. J. Hendrick . . . World's Work
 Preparedness, Need of. Theodore Roosevelt . . . Metropolitan
 Property and Law . . . Unpopular
 Railroad Crisis, The. Ray Morris . . . Yale

Races: Inferior and Superior. Booker T. Washington . . . No. Amer.
 Railroad Valuation. A. M. Sakolski . . . Am. Econ. Rev.
 Rose-growing, Essay. Henry Wild . . . Am. Homes
 Russia's Red Road to Berlin. Percival Gibbon . . . Everybody's
 Russia's Struggle for an Outlet. Svetozar Tonjoroff . . . No. Amer.
 Science, Skepticism and Idolatry in . . . Unpopular
 Screens for Decoration. R. H. Van Court . . . Am. Homes
 Shaw, Anna Howard, Autobiography of—VI. Metropolitan
 Social Customs in 18th Century America. C. H. Sherrill . . . Scribner
 Socialism, The Fall or Rise of. E. D. Schoonmaker . . . Century
 Socialism and War—V. Morris Hillquit . . . Metropolitan
 Soil Fertility. Robert W. Bruère . . . Harper
 South American Politics. E. A. Ross . . . Century
 Sportman, Reverie of a. John Galsworthy . . . Atlantic
 Statistics, Lies, Damned Lies and . . . Unpopular
 Stefansson, Over the Ice with. B. M. McConnell . . . Harper
 Submarines, New Defence against. Cleveland Moffett . . . American
 System versus Slippers . . . Unpopular
 Tahiti, A History of. Alfred G. Mayer . . . Pop. Sc.
 "Tirpitz the Eternal." James Middleton . . . World's Work
 Teintgrau, With the Germans in. A. M. Brace . . . World's Work
 Unemployment. Frederic C. Howe . . . Century
 Villa as a Statesman. J. K. Turner . . . Metropolitan
 Vitality, American, Trend of. L. I. Dublin . . . Pop. Sc.
 Vitality, Defence of National. C. E. A. Winslow . . . Pop. Sc.
 Vitality, Racial Element in. C. B. Davenport . . . Pop. Sc.
 War, Fundamental Cause of. B. W. Holt . . . Pop. Sc.
 War, Social Effects of the. L. T. Hobhouse . . . Atlantic
 War, The, and the Way Out. G. Lowes Dickinson . . . Atlantic
 War, The, at Sea. George Marvin . . . World's Work
 War, The Cost of the. C. F. Speare . . . Rev. of Revs.
 War and Our Foreign Policy. David Laurence . . . No. Amer.
 Women, Working, New Spirit among. Agnes C. Laut . . . Century
 Working Hours, Shorter. Ida M. Tarbell . . . American
 World, Our Wonderful. John Burroughs . . . Harper

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

[The following list, containing 130 titles, includes books received by THE DIAL since its last issue.]

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Footfalls of Indian History. By the Sister Nivedita (Margaret E. Noble). Illustrated in color, etc. 8vo, 276 pages. Longmans, Green & Co. \$2. net.
The Secret of an Empress. By the Countess Zarnardi Landl. Illustrated in photogravure, large 8vo, 344 pages. Houghton Mifflin Co. \$4. net.
A History of the Japanese People from the Earliest Times to the End of the Meiji Era. By F. Brinkley, R.A.; with the collaboration of Baron Kikuchi. Illustrated, 8vo, 784 pages. New York: Encyclopedia Britannica Co.
The Rise of the Dutch Kingdom, 1795-1813. By Hendrik Willem Van Loon. Illustrated, large 8vo, 279 pages. Doubleday, Page & Co. \$2.50 net.
Abbas II. By the Earl of Cromer. 8vo, 84 pages. Macmillan Co. \$1. net.

GENERAL LITERATURE.

Shakespeare on the Stage. By William Winter. Second Series. Illustrated, large 8vo, 663 pages. Moffat, Yard & Co. \$3. net.
Criticisms of Life: Studies in Faith, Hope, and Despair. By Horace J. Bridges. 8vo, 295 pages. Houghton Mifflin Co. \$1.50 net.
Chief Contemporary Dramatists: Twenty Plays from the Recent Drama of England, Ireland, America, Germany, France, Belgium, Norway, Sweden, and Russia. Selected and edited by Thomas H. Dickinson. 8vo, 676 pages. Houghton Mifflin Co. \$2.75 net.
The Growth of English Drama. By Arnold Wynne, M.A. 12mo, 281 pages. Oxford University Press. \$1.15 net.
Essays of Joseph Addison. Chosen and edited, with Preface and notes, by James George Fraser. In 2 volumes, 12mo. Macmillan Co. \$3. net.
The Soliloquy in German Drama. By Erwin W. Roessler, Ph.D. 8vo, 121 pages. Columbia University Press. Paper, \$1. net.
When a Man Comes to Himself. By Woodrow Wilson. LL.D. 16mo, 38 pages. Harper & Brothers. 50 cts. net.
Samuel Naylor and "Reynard the Fox": A Study in Anglo-German Literary Relations. By L. A. Willoughby, Ph.D. 12mo, 42 pages. Oxford University Press. Paper.
Poetic Romancers after 1850. By Oliver Elton. 8vo, 19 pages. Oxford University Press. Paper.

DRAMA AND VERSE.

- The Shoes of Happiness, and Other Poems.** By Edwin Markham. 12mo, 192 pages. Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1.20 net.
- Songs from the Clay.** By James Stephens. 12mo, 106 pages. Macmillan Co. \$1. net.
- Fairly Ind:** An Opera in Three Acts. By Brian Hooker. 12mo, 137 pages. Yale University Press. \$1. net.
- Collected Plays and Poems.** By Cale Young Rice. In 2 volumes, with portrait, 12mo. Doubleday, Page & Co. \$3. net.
- Verses from Many Seas.** By Fred Warner Carpenter. 12mo, 27 pages. Paul Elder & Co. 75 cts. net.
- War Sonnets.** By Edward Robeson Taylor. 12mo. San Francisco: Published by the author. Paper.

FICTION.

- Bealby:** A Holiday. By H. G. Wells. 12mo, 291 pages. Macmillan Co. \$1.35 net.
- Victory:** An Island Tale. By Joseph Conrad. 12mo, 462 pages. Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1.35 net.
- Angela's Business.** By Henry Sydnor Harrison. Illustrated, 12mo, 375 pages. Houghton Mifflin Co. \$1.35 net.
- A Dealer in Empire.** By Amelia Josephine Burr. Illustrated, 12mo, 298 pages. Harper & Brothers. \$1.25 net.
- Who Goes There?** By Robert W. Chambers. Illustrated in color, etc., 12mo, 340 pages. D. Appleton & Co. \$1.35 net.
- Little Comrade:** A Tale of the Great War. By Burton E. Stevenson. 12mo, 315 pages. Henry Holt & Co. \$1.20 net.
- The Graves at Kilmorran:** A Story of '67. By P. A. Sheehan, D.D. 12mo, 373 pages. Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.35 net.
- Barbara's Marriages.** By Maude Radford Warren. With frontispiece, 12mo, 351 pages. Harper & Brothers. \$1.35 net.
- Happy Pollycoo:** The Rich Little Poor Girl. By Edgar Jepson. Illustrated, 12mo, 314 pages. Bobbs-Merrill Co. \$1.25 net.
- The Edge.** By John Corbin. With frontispiece in color, 12mo, 403 pages. Duffield & Co. \$1.35 net.
- The Return of Tarzan.** By Edgar Rice Burroughs. 12mo, 366 pages. A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.30 net.
- Johnny Appleseed:** The Romance of the Sower. By Eleanor Atkinson. Illustrated, 12mo, 341 pages. Harper & Brothers. \$1.25 net.
- The Diary of a Beauty:** A Story. By Molly Elliot Seawell. Illustrated, 12mo, 212 pages. J. B. Lippincott Co. \$1.25 net.
- Pala First:** A Romance of Love and Comradery. By Francis Perry Elliott. With frontispiece in color, 12mo, 332 pages. Harper & Brothers. \$1.30 net.
- The Gentleman Adventurer.** By H. C. Bailey. 12mo, 345 pages. George H. Doran Co. \$1.25 net.
- The Flying U's Last Stand.** By B. M. Bower. With frontispiece, 12mo, 353 pages. Little, Brown & Co. \$1.30 net.
- Dr. Syn:** A Smuggler Tale of the Romney Marsh. By Russell Thorndyke. With frontispiece, 12mo, 301 pages. Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1.25 net.
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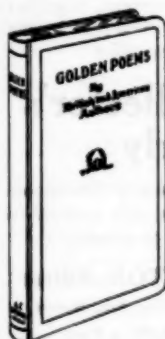
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